IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * CRIMINAL ACTION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * 11-186-S

VS. * MAY 20, 2013

* <u>VOLUME IV</u> JOSEPH CARAMADRE *

* PROVIDENCE, RI

HEARD BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM E. SMITH
DISTRICT JUDGE

(Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea)

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20 MAY 2013 -- 9:42 A.M.

THE COURT: Good morning. Welcome. This is the continuation of the evidentiary hearing in the matter of the United States versus Joseph Caramadre on the motion to withdraw the plea. All counsel are present. Mr. Traini is still on the stand. And if we're ready to go forward, Mr. Watt, you may continue his cross-examination.

MR. WATT: Thank you, Judge.

<u>ANTHONY TRAINI</u>, Resumes stand.

CONTINUATION OF CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. WATT

- **Q**. Good morning, Mr. Traini.
- A. Good morning, Mr. Watt.
- **Q**. From the time of last week's hearing to the present time, have you reviewed any additional documents with regards to your preparation for testimony here today?
- A. I looked through some e-mail correspondence and a couple of other documents with Mr. Gerstein.
- **Q**. Anything with Mr. Bicki?
- A. No.
- Q. Okay. Would that e-mail correspondence you would have reviewed consist of the documents provided to the Court in two submissions by Mr. Gerstein consisting of around 425 or 430 pages of e-mails?

- A. I'm not sure that I understand your -- I understand that there were a number of documents that were provided to the Court by Mr. Gerstein, and I probably reviewed some of them.
- Q. Okay. Did you review all of them?
- A. I don't know. I don't think so.
- **Q**. Okay. Can you tell the Court whether or not you instructed your attorney to withhold any e-mails?
 - A. My communications with my attorney are privileged Mr. Watt.
 - **Q**. But you weren't trying to hide any e-mails; is that right?
 - A. As far as --

MR. McADAMS: Objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sorry?

MR. McADAMS: I object. He's asking questions of the witness about what he communicated with his attorney. The witness has invoked his privilege not to reveal attorney-client communications.

THE COURT: Why don't you rephrase your question, Mr. Watt.

Q. Apart from the communications between you and Mr. Gerstein, did you have a desire to withhold any of the e-mails from the time of your representation up to the time of your discharge from the Court?

THE COURT: Wait a second. There's been a lot of documents in play here, and counsel through Mr. Gerstein has withheld e-mail correspondence as work product. So those are the documents I reviewed. So why don't you narrow your question.

- **Q.** So those e-mails that you would have reviewed in preparation for testimony were between what periods of time, as best you can recall?
- A. Whatever period of time was covered by whatever documents were produced to the Court, I guess. I'm not sure I understand your question, Mr. Watt.
- **Q**. I guess I'm really trying to figure out what you reviewed and what you haven't reviewed in terms of the preparation for this hearing.
- A. Various e-mail communications. I don't recall which ones. I've looked at lots of documents over the course of the last couple of weeks, and that's all I can tell you. And whatever I've done has been in conjunction with Mr. Gerstein.
- Q. Did you review what you reviewed at your initiation or at Mr. Gerstein's initiation?

MR. McADAMS: Objection.

THE COURT: I agree. I think you're delving into attorney-client privilege. Maybe you're not intending to but --

MR. WATT: Thank you, Judge.

- Q. You were talking this past week about you would have felt a personal obligation if the case had pled soon, couple of weeks, a month, to have returned or not asked for from Mr. Lepizzera part of the 450,000; is that correct?
- A. I don't think that I used the phrase "personal obligation." But that is because as the fee agreement said, the position with respect to not returning any of the fee was if the proceedings terminated and what I meant by that was the proceedings being the trial.
- Q. Didn't you use the words "too severe"? You would have thought it would have been too severe to --
- A. I did say that, yes.

- Q. What is it that would have been too severe?
- A. It just would have struck me, I think, as being, I guess the only way I can explain it is what I said before, too severe to retain all of the fee if the case had turned into a plea within a couple of three weeks.
- Q. And was that belief on your part of the too severe nature, if it pled out, ever communicated to Mr. Caramadre by you?
- A. No. Not that I can recall.
- **Q**. Okay. You prepared a document in September outlining the potential sentences, application of the

- guidelines, the document we've talked about which he indicated to you do not engage in plea negotiations; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Now, during the course of that preparation of that document, did you include any discussion as to the fee to be charged to Mr. Caramadre if he were to allow you to engage in plea negotiations?
 - A. Did you mean in the document itself?
- **Q**. Yes.

- A. I don't think there's anything in the document that refers to that, but I haven't seen the document in a while.
- **Q**. There was a full meeting with Mr. Caramadre, yourself, Mr. Lepizzera and Scott DeMello regarding the request for authorization or non-authorization to start plea negotiations; is that correct?
- **A**. There was a meeting at which we discussed the sentencing guidelines and the subjects that were covered by that piece of correspondence, yes.
- **Q**. Did your view as far as the severity or lack thereof of the charging of the entire fee arise during the context of that meeting in any fashion?
- A. Not that I can recall.
- Q. Okay. Just to move it ahead a month or two, did

your view as to the severity or lack thereof of your charging of the entire fee come up in the conversations occurring on Sunday night, the 18th of November, at the Caramadre house?

A. Not that I can recall.

- Q. Isn't it a fact that you and Mr. Lepizzera had e-mail correspondence on Saturday, the 17th, regarding the fee to be charged by you?
- A. There was e-mail correspondence on Saturday in which I don't think the fee itself was mentioned. I think that there was something about -- I seem to remember the word "refund" somewhere in that correspondence.
- **Q**. From you to Mike; is that right?
- A. I believe so, yes. Again, I haven't seen the e-mail in a little while so I don't know.
- Q. And did Mike respond to you by e-mail on Saturday, the 17th?
 - A. I think that he did. I don't recall what his response was.
 - MR. WATT: Two seconds, Judge. I'll try and be speedy.

(Pause.)

- MR. WATT: I think I've located it, Judge.
- **Q**. Your best recollection as to how Mr. Lepizzera

- responded to you in the e-mail communication on

 Saturday the 17th as it related to the fee issue and

 the possibility of a refund was how?
 - A. I said I didn't recall how he responded to me.
 - **Q**. Did the issue of the fee arrangement between you and Mr. Lepizzera ever come up again prior to the taking of the plea by this Court?
 - A. Not that I recall.
 - Q. Didn't come up on Sunday, as best you can recall?
- 10 A. I don't recall that.
- 11 **Q**. Okay. And didn't come up on Monday morning prior 12 to the taking of the plea?
 - A. Not that I can recall, Mr. Watt.
 - Q. Now, the communication with Mr. Caramadre on that weekend of the 17th and 18th, how much of that was Michael Lepizzera and how much of that was you, direct communication with Mr. Caramadre?
 - A. I think it was -- let's see. Are you talking about Saturday and Sunday?
 - Q. Yes.

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- A. I believe Saturday it was probably all

 Mr. Lepizzera, and Sunday up until the time of the

 meeting it was probably all Mr. Lepizzera as well.
 - **Q**. Did you expect to have to meet with Mr. Caramadre over the weekend, Saturday or Sunday, prior to coming

here on Monday?

- A. I wasn't sure.
- Q. You weren't sure?
- A. No. I was not sure.
 - Q. And is that because you had left the responsibility of direct communication with Mr. Caramadre basically in Mr. Lepizzera's hands?
 - A. I don't think I would characterize it that way. I think Mr. Lepizzera was communicating with him and he was communicating with me, and to the extent that something further would be necessary, we would have discussed it, I guess.
 - **Q**. At 6:30 in the morning on Saturday, prior to responding to the Government on the plea bargain agreement that had been prepared by them on Friday, did you discuss with Mr. Lepizzera who would discuss the plea bargain agreement, if either of you, with Mr. Caramadre?
 - A. I don't know that we had a specific discussion about that because the -- we had discussed generally the terms of the plea agreement on Friday, and then got the actual document from the Government, I think, on Friday evening.
 - **Q**. You and Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. Olin were going back and forth in the early hours of Saturday morning

- regarding a joint response to the Government as to the
 plea agreement proposed by them on Friday; is that
 correct?
 - A. There were communications between and among me and Mr. Lepizzera and to some extent Mr. Thompson relative to responding to the Government, that is correct.
 - **Q**. And that response was eventually forwarded to the Government sometime mid-morning of Saturday; is that right?
 - A. I believe that's correct. I don't recall specifically when.
 - **Q.** And were those changes, as proposed by either yourself or Mr. Lepizzera, discussed with Mr. Caramadre prior to the response to the Government mid-morning on Saturday, the 17th?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Now, did you inquire of Mr. Lepizzera whether he should check with Mr. Caramadre as to those proposed changes?
 - A. I don't recall if I did.
- Q. Did you communicate with Mr. Caramadre about those proposed changes?
- 23 A. No.

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Q. Did you ask Mr. Lepizzera whether he thought that he should check the proposed changes with

Mr. Caramadre?

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- 2 A. I don't know if I did that.
- Q. Show you a document and ask if it refreshes yourrecollection. Just that top e-mail.
 - A. Well, I can't tell if this is the entire e-mail -- I can't tell if this is the entire e-mail because it doesn't have a Bates number on it.
 - Q. I'm not going to seek, Mr. Traini, to introduce the e-mail. I'm asking if that refreshes your recollection as to whether you raised with Mr. Lepizzera at 6:30 approximately on Saturday morning as to whether he thought he should consult with Joe about these proposed changes?
 - A. It doesn't refresh my recollection. I see what it says, but I still don't recall actually talking to him about that.
 - Q. Do you recall e-mailing him about that?
 - A. I just recall that there was a lot of e-mail communication around that time between and among the three of us relative to the plea agreements.
 - **Q**. The three of you being Olin Thompson,
- 22 Mr. Lepizzera and yourself?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Did Mr. Lepizzera tell you that he had checked at any point in time with Mr. Caramadre prior to that

- joint response written by Mr. Lepizzera to the Government attorneys?
 - A. I don't recall his telling me that.
 - **Q**. Okay. On Friday in the evening, did you send an e-mail to Mr. Lepizzera in which you talked about the willingness of Mr. Caramadre to entertain a plea as being too good to be true?
 - A. I don't know.
 - Q. You don't recall?
- 10 A. I don't recall.
 - **Q**. Okay. Did you review the e-mails between yourself and Mr. Lepizzera prior to coming into court today as it relates to November 16th of 2012?
 - A. No.

Q. Okay. I'd ask you, Mr. Traini, if you can review pages 17 and the top of 18 of e-mails between you and Mr. Lepizzera as it relates to my last question.

(Pause.)

- A. It doesn't specifically refresh my recollection about your question. Just that it refreshes my recollection that we had a lot of e-mail communications at the time.
- **Q.** The phrase which at least one of those documents shown to you purports to be from you indicating that "too good to be true," you don't recall that having

- come from your e-mail to Mr. Lepizzera?
- 2 A. I don't recall it specifically, no.
- Q. Was it too good to be true, the change in heart by
 Mr. Caramadre?
 - A. I don't know if that's the characterization. I think that it was in the Defendant's best interest to plead; and so to that extent, I thought it was a good thing. I don't know whether I might have described it differently, but I'm sure that's what I thought.
 - **Q**. You don't recall the advisability or good thing as you phrased it like the 2,000 checks as being too good to be true?
- A. I saw what you showed me but that doesn't refresh
 my recollection as to what I was thinking at the time.
 If that's what you're asking me.
 - **Q**. Do you have a clear memory as to what you were thinking at the time apart from the e-mails between the two of you co-counsel for Mr. Caramadre?
 - A. Only that we had made progress towards a plea.
- 20 **Q**. Towards a plea?
- 21 A. Yes.

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- Q. You've been a member of the Rhode Island Bar since when?
- 24 A. I think 1992.
- 25 Q. And a member of the Mass. Bar since when?

- Α. 1975. 1
- 2 And your last actual jury trial to verdict was Q. 3 when?
- 4 Α. The last one that I was involved in was I think 5 the CVS trial here in this courthouse, maybe a couple 6 of years ago.
- 7 Q. To verdict?
- 8 Α. Yes.
- You were the counsel? 9 Q.
- 10 Α. I was co-counsel with several other lawyers.
- 11 Q. Okay. Was an opening statement given by the 12 defense in that particular case?
- 13 I think so. I think in that case there was. Α.
- 14 Q. Do you know -- let me ask you this. As part of 15 the membership of the Rhode Island Bar, you're required 16 to do continuing legal education?
- 17 Yes. Α.
- 18 Q. Ten credits a year?
- 19 Yes. Α.
- 20 And as part of being part of the Bar of the Q. 21 District Court, also required to show you've done at 22 least ten credits in criminal defense related matters; 23 is that correct?
- I don't think so. 24 Α.
- 25 Q. No?

- A. It's not my understanding that there is acontinuing education requirement of this court.
 - Q. You're not a member of the panel here?
 - A. Of the CJA panel?
 - **Q**. CJA panel.
- 6 **A.** No.

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- 7 Q. With regards to the court requirements in
- 8 Massachusetts, is there a CLE requirement in
- 9 Massachusetts?
- 10 A. Not that I'm aware of.
- 11 **Q**. Do you know Christopher Skinner?
- 12 A. I don't think so.
- 13 Q. As a lecturer on criminal defense strategies,
- 14 tactics?
 - MR. McADAMS: Objection. I don't know how this is any way relevant to the guilty withdrawal plea of Mr. Caramadre.
 - THE COURT: I'm not sure either. But I assume you're going to get to it pretty quickly.
- MR. WATT: I am, Judge.
- THE COURT: All right. I'll give you a couple of questions.
- A. I think the answer was no, I'm not familiar with Mr. Skinner.
- Q. What have you studied, if anything, with regards

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to the giving or not giving of opening statements by defense attorneys?

THE COURT: Mr. Watt, maybe I'm missing something, but I thought at the last hearing we went over this issue and you and Mr. Olen conceded that Mr. Caramadre had agreed with counsel's strategy of not giving an opening statement and had waived that as an argument in this motion to withdraw the plea. Is that changing?

MR. WATT: No, Judge. My understanding was, in fact, Mr. Caramadre did not veto the decision by defense counsel to not give an opening statement. the question is more important than that. It's whether or not in this case any reasonable practitioner would have given an opening statement without respect to what a client authorized or otherwise authorized. I'm trying to get to the heart of why in this case there was no opening statement given, and it really gets down to the lack of preparation that we will attempt to elicit on both attorneys' parts leading up to the fateful day of November 19th. I won't be long on this, Judge, but I think it's crucial.

THE COURT: It sounds to me like you are arguing that the lack of an opening statement is part of the reason supporting the motion to withdraw the plea in

spite of the fact that Mr. Caramadre was agreeable to it. To me, maybe I misunderstood your position last week, but that sounds like a change of position on that issue to me.

MR. WATT: I hope it's not, Judge. If that's the way it was articulated by --

THE COURT: I'll allow you to ask the questions, but -- okay. Go ahead.

- **Q**. So with regards to the giving of an opening statement by defense counsel, what is the general theory of criminal practitioners with regards to giving an opening statement?
- A. I don't know what the general theory of criminal practitioners is.
- **Q.** What have you studied with regards to professors, lecturers, CLE credits or others in terms of the advisability of giving or not giving an opening statement by criminal defense attorneys?
- A. Nothing in particular.
- Q. You're basing this on your experience?
- A. Yes.

- Q. Can you recall a case in which you have not given an opening statement?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. Can you name it?

- A. I cannot name an individual case. I can tell you that there have been many cases in which I have not given an opening statement. You don't always give one. At least I don't always give one.
- **Q**. And in this particular case, what was the reason for not giving an opening statement?
- A. I don't know if I can identify for you a specific reason that was the one reason why. There was a discussion about whether or not to give one, and some of the considerations were whether or not the Defendant would testify, and that was an open question. And another consideration was the difficulty associated with not knowing what Mr. Radhakrishnan was going to do, since he was representing himself, and whether or not he would testify. And so as a result of those factors and I'm sure others that I don't recall now, it was recommended that it would not be a good idea to make an opening.

I think one of the other factors was that we anticipated that the Government's case was going to go on for some time and that the jury might not recall some of the things that we said in an opening and that it might be better to give it as we were about to begin.

And so there were, as I said, a variety of

- factors that went into that discussion. I don't recall all of them, but ultimately that decision got made.
 - **Q**. Had you decided between you and Mr. Lepizzera who would give the opening statement were one to be given?
 - A. I don't remember if we did.
 - Q. Okay. Your ability to have given the opening statement as it relates to any reference to Mr. Maggiacomo would have been precluded by prior order of the Court; is that correct?
 - A. I don't know if it was by prior order of the Court, but I certainly wouldn't have made any reference to it.
 - **Q**. Okay. But your division of responsibility as related to the Maggiacomo issue, you had hands-off as it related to the Maggiacomo issue in your representation of Mr. Caramadre; is that correct?
 - A. To the extent that it was required by whatever rulings the Court had made, yes.
 - **Q**. And between the two of you, that being the two of you, Mr. Lepizzera and yourself, Mr. Lepizzera was doing the preparation in anticipation of the trial as it related to Mr. Maggiacomo; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Now, what was the theory of defense?
- 25 A. As I recall, it would have been to try to separate

the Defendant from Mr. Radhakrishnan where it related to interactions and activities with the terminally ill victims. And with respect to the professional victims, the insurance companies and the brokerage companies, to put forth a theory that to whatever extent possible certain misrepresentations may not have been made, or that other misrepresentations may not have mattered, or that the insurance companies didn't actually lose any money, or that if they did lose money that it was essentially their own fault as the result of their own participation in these transactions. Generally, that's my recollection.

- **Q**. And how was this theory of defense arrived at, as you've generally described it today?
- A. As I recall, it was arrived at in discussions with counsel and with the Defendant.
- Q. Including yourself?
- A. Yes.

- **Q**. And from the time you came on board in July of 2012, what was the percentage of time that you spent on the Caramadre case as opposed to other work that you were performing?
- A. I don't know.
- **Q**. Did you consider it to be a full-time job by a twin defense team as Mr. Lepizzera referred to it?

- A. I considered it to be a significant undertaking,but I can't tell you percentages of time.
 - Q. So 85 percent estimated by Mr. Lepizzera, you can't approximate what percentage of your time would have been consumed in the defense of Mr. Caramadre?
 - A. No.

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- **Q**. Did you have other work ongoing during that time, June 2012 to November of 2012?
- A. Yes.
- **Q.** And you had other work involving Mr. Lepizzera and the Federal Government, other cases; is that correct?
- **A**. One that I can think of.
 - **Q**. A case in which you even had the opportunity to, during a break in the trial, the first four days of trial, you and Mr. Lepizzera left Mr. Caramadre to go speak to Mr. Dambruch about that other case; is that right?
 - A. I don't remember that.
- 19 **Q**. Okay. Did you bill other clients during the July 20 to November time frame?
 - A. I suppose I did. I haven't really looked at that.
- Q. Did you refuse other clients, new clients that came to you during the July to November time frame?
 - A. I don't recall.
- 25 Q. And did you try cases between July and November of

2012?

- A. I don't recall trying anything during that time period.
 - Q. Did you represent Mr. Maggiacomo between July of 2012 and November of 2012?
 - A. My appearance was still in for Mr. Maggiacomo in the civil cases during that time period.
 - **Q**. And you had not been supplanted as counsel on the civil aspects of that case; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - **Q**. And the civil aspects flow from much the same allegations as are involved in the criminal case against Mr. Caramadre; is that correct?
 - A. I think it's fair to say that there's a lot of overlap.
 - **Q**. And did you, in fact, in your representation of Mr. Maggiacomo in January of 2013, did you indicate to the court here, not this judge, but through the magistrate judges, that Mr. Maggiacomo would not be in attendance at a mediation conference?
 - A. I think I did.
 - **Q**. And the reason for that is because this motion to vacate his guilty plea was still before the Court for consideration and mediation was premature; is that correct?

- A. Well, first of all, I suppose that that may intrude into attorney-client communications with Mr. Maggiacomo; and I secondly don't recall specifically what I said to the magistrate, but that makes sense to me that while this case was pending, the other case might not go forward. And also because, as I understood it, the civil cases were stayed during the pendency of the criminal case.
- **Q**. Okay. Did the statement of facts submitted to this Court in conjunction with the plea play any part in your analysis as to Mr. Maggiacomo's civil liability?
- A. I don't think I can answer that without intruding upon my representation of Mr. Maggiacomo.
- Q. Let me just bring it down to -- well, didn't
 Mr. Maggiacomo waive his -- any conflict you might have
 as it related to Mr. Maggiacomo here in open court with
 Judge Smith?
- A. I think so, but I'm actually not sure exactly what that waiver entailed but --
- **Q**. Okay. I'll respect that compunction you have as to talking about anything about Mr. Maggiacomo.

Let me ask you with regards to Mr. Caramadre.

Did your position with regards to civil liability

post-plea come up in your discussion with Mr. Caramadre

- on Sunday, November 18th, at the Caramadre household.
- A. His civil liability or somebody else's?
- Q. As it related to the liability between Caramadre and Maggiacomo civilly?
 - A. I don't know. I don't recall that.
- 6 Q. You didn't hear it mentioned at all?
- 7 A. I just don't know, Mr. Watt. I don't remember 8 that.
- 9 **Q**. Okay. You watched the opening statement by 10 Mr. Vilker?
- 11 **A**. I did.

- Q. And you know the difference between an opening statement and a closing argument; is that correct?
- 14 **A.** Yes.
- 15 **Q**. Okay. What's the difference?
- A. An opening statement is generally an outline of
 what the party intends to show as opposed to a closing
 argument, which is an argument to the jury about what
 results or inferences or conclusions you would like
 them to draw from what they heard.
 - Q. Persuasion, closing argument?
- 22 A. You can characterize it that way, I suppose.
- 23 **Q**. Can you characterize it that way?
- A. I don't characterize it any way. It's an effort to get the jury to draw the conclusions you want them

1 to draw.

- **Q**. Okay. Whose job was it, if anyone's, to raise objections during the opening statement by the Government?
- A. I believe either Mr. Lepizzera or I could have done that.
 - **Q**. Would it surprise you to learn that Mr. Lepizzera viewed the opening statement by Mr. Vilker as being a closing argument?
 - A. I don't recall his saying that to me.
- **Q.** I'm not suggesting he said it to you. I'm talking about whether or not you thought it was in the nature of a closing argument.
- A. I don't remember that thought occurring to me when
 I heard it.
- **Q**. If it had occurred to you, you would have objected; is that correct?
 - A. I don't know what I would have done. It would have depended on what it was I heard.
 - Q. Do you recall Thursday evening of trial week, do you recall communication between you and Mr. Lepizzera subsequent to the communication to the Government by Mr. Lepizzera of what the outlines of a potential plea deal might be? Inartfully asked?
 - **A**. Could you ask me again.

- Q. Do you remember that Mr. Lepizzera wrote to

 Mr. Vilker and Mr. McAdams on Thursday night of trial

 week?
 - A. Yes, I think he did.

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- **Q**. And did you and Mr. Lepizzera thereafter have communication between the two of you of a bantering nature on Thursday evening subsequent to that e-mail being sent?
- A. I don't remember it, if we did.
- Q. Do you remember Mr. -- do you remember you in reaction to the first two words of the e-mail to Mr. Vilker and Mr. McAdams, do you remember indicating to Mr. Lepizzera that Mr. Caramadre was half your client?
- 15 A. I don't specifically recall that statement.
- 16 **Q**. I'm going to direct your attention to pages 13 and 14, Mr. Traini, at the very bottom.
- 18 A. I don't specifically remember that e-mail.
- 19 **Q**. You don't deny the fact that the e-mail is true, do you?
- A. I don't know if that's the entire e-mail, and I don't remember saying it.
- Q. You don't remember saying, "He's at least half my client"?
- 25 A. I suppose I may have said it. As I sit here

- 1 today, I don't recall that.
- Q. You don't recall. But you reviewed the e-mails prior to coming down here today?
 - A. What e-mails?

- Q. The e-mails that you reflected as having studied with your attorney?
 - A. I said that I reviewed some e-mails. I don't recall that one. I don't remember which ones I looked at. There are a lot of documents in this case.
 - **Q**. Do you recall a response of Mr. Lepizzera at some point during that evening of Thursday, the 15th, indicating that the client is all yours, in capital letters?
 - A. I just saw something like that in that e-mail.

 But as I said, I don't specifically remember this exchange.
- Q. That doesn't refresh your recollection?
- **A**. No.
 - **Q**. Okay. Fair enough.
 - What was your opinion in terms of the dual of the defense in terms of Mr. Caramadre's faith in Mr. Lepizzera?
 - A. I thought that he had confidence in Mr. Lepizzera.
 - **Q.** Would you quibble with Mr. Lepizzera's characterization of Mr. Caramadre's faith in

- 1 Mr. Lepizzera as being absolute faith in him?
 - A. I don't have a basis to quibble or not on that.
- 3 Q. Did you see any indication that Mr. Caramadre's
- 4 faith in Mr. Lepizzera was other than absolute during
- 5 the course of your representation of Mr. Caramadre?
- 6 A. I don't think I have a basis to answer that.
- Q. You were present in conversations of Mr. Caramadre in defense meetings?
 - A. I was.

- 10 **Q**. Did Mr. Caramadre ever indicate a lack of faith in
- 11 Mr. Lepizzera?
- 12 A. Not that I can recall.
- Q. So you have no reason to dispute Mr. Lepizzera's
- 14 characterization?
- 15 A. First of all, I don't know that that's what he
- said because I wasn't privy to his testimony; and
- secondly, I don't really have a basis to answer that
- because Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. Caramadre had
- conversations at which I wasn't present.
- 20 Q. You indicated that the issue of Mr. Caramadre's
- 21 testifying was still an open issue as of the start of
- 22 trial; is that correct?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. On whose part was the issue open?
- 25 A. As I understand it, I think it was certainly open

- on the part of myself and Mr. Lepizzera, and I don't think that the Defendant was absolute in his intention to testify.
 - **Q**. What was his intention, as best you can recall it, being stated in your presence at any time as to his willingness to testify?
 - A. I think he stated a willingness to testify.
 - **Q**. And with regards to his desire to testify, what was stated by Mr. Caramadre at any point in time regarding his desire to testify?
 - A. I think he stated a desire to testify as well.
- **Q**. Did he ever indicate anything to the contrary to you?
 - A. We had some discussions about whether or not it would be advisable in spite of his intentions and his desires, but I don't recall anything more than that.
 - Q. You would not have precluded him from testifying?
 - A. I don't know whether or not I could have done that. It's a defendant's constitutional right to testify, although I may have urged him not to. I don't know --
 - **Q**. I ask you to accept that Mr. Lepizzera stated on direct exam that he didn't know if he could put him on, that being Mr. Caramadre, to testify.
- A. I think that's a slightly different issue.

Calling the witness to testify is a little different than having the witness over your objection insist that they're going to testify, in which case you might have to take some action with the Court.

- **Q**. So in good faith, you thought that Mr. Lepizzera was referring to the advisability of testifying as opposed to the constitutional right to testify?
- A. I can't tell you what Mr. Lepizzera was thinking. All I can tell you is that, as I said, there's a difference between advising a client not to testify for whatever reason and actually being able to preclude somebody who is a Defendant from testifying in their own trial. That may require some interaction with the Court.
- **Q**. So it's not an issue, then, if you didn't know what he was thinking that you had discussed with Mr. Lepizzera; is that correct?
- A. I'm sorry, Mr. Watt. I didn't get that question at all.
- **Q**. So it's not an issue that you discussed with Mr. Lepizzera if you're unable to give the opinion of your own as to what Mr. Lepizzera was thinking?
- A. Well, Mr. Lepizzera and I certainly discussed the advisability of the Defendant testifying, but I can't tell you what he was thinking in his communications

- with the Defendant at which I may not have been present.
 - Q. Did Mr. Lepizzera respond to your e-mail to him on the evening of Saturday, November 16th, when you told Mr. Lepizzera if he thinks he's got to go that way, lie to the Court, then you've got to discuss with him, because that's a no-go?
- 8 A. And your question was what?
- 9 **Q**. Whether or not Mr. Lepizzera told you about
 10 Mr. Caramadre's state of mind as it relates to his
 11 willingness to plead guilty after Saturday of that
 12 week. November 17th?
- A. I'm sure that I had multiple conversations with

 Mr. Lepizzera during that time period, and I don't know
 which ones are which.
- 16 Q. Do you remember the so-called <u>Alford</u> e-mail?
- 17 **A**. I do.

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- 18 **Q**. That Saturday night?
- 19 **A**. Yes.
- 20 **Q**. Did you respond to Mr. Lepizzera after the <u>Alford</u> 21 e-mail?
- 22 A. I believe I did.
- 23 **Q**. What did you tell Mr. Lepizzera?
- A. As best I can recall, I told him that if the
 Defendant thought that he had to lie for a plea to

occur that we weren't going to get anywhere with that.

And I think I also mentioned that I had raised that issue with Mr. Vilker at some point at the beginning of the plea negotiations I had with him, and he had rejected it. That's my best recollection of what I said.

Q. I'm going to show you a document to see if that flushes out the best of your recollection as to that particular issue, page 21.

Let me just pass on that because I've not been able to find it, but after you responded to the nolo or the <u>Alford</u> issue to Mr. Lepizzera, did you understand from Mr. Lepizzera that he had handled that issue with Mr. Caramadre at any time prior to your going to the home on Sunday, the 18th?

- A. If I recall, I think Mr. Lepizzera indicated that he had some conversation with the Defendant about that issue, and that -- I guess that he had some conversation about it. I can't remember what it was.
- **Q**. You can't recall what the substance of that was as related to you by Mr. Lepizzera?
- A. I cannot.

Q. When is it that the decision was made to go to Mr. Caramadre's house on Saturday -- excuse me, on Sunday, the 18th?

- A. I don't remember when that decision was made.
- Q. How did that come to pass that the decision was made to go to his house?

- A. Probably had a telephone conversation with Mr. Lepizzera.
- **Q**. What was it that had changed, if anything, from a mental impression of yours that it may be necessary to go to his house to a decision to go to his house?
- A. I guess the only way I can answer that is to tell you that it must have occurred in the context of a conversation with Mr. Lepizzera.
- Q. Okay. Was it your expectation, at least theoretically, that you could have gone down to the court on Monday morning, finished up whatever remaining details had to be addressed and not have had to visit him on Sunday evening at his home?
- A. I don't think I had a theoretical impression of anything.
- **Q**. But you didn't have a conclusive opinion that you had to go see Mr. Caramadre on Sunday, the 18th, prior to the start of trial on Monday, the 19th; is that correct?
- A. That was the subject of conversations between me and Mr. Lepizzera during that period of time. There wasn't any predetermination one way or the other, as I

remember.

- Q. Can you tell the Court when the decision was made by you to go to Mr. Caramadre's house on Sunday, the 18th?
- A. I already answered that. I said I don't recall when that decision was made.
- **Q**. It wouldn't have come though, however, whenever it was made between you and Mr. Caramadre; is that correct?
- A. I didn't speak to him so, as I said, it would have been as a result of a conversation between me and Mr. Lepizzera.
- Q. And when was the last time that you had spoken to Mr. Caramadre prior to Sunday, the 18th?
- A. Probably on Friday.
 - **Q**. On Friday. Okay. How had you and Mr. Lepizzera, if at all, determined who was going to cross-examine Mr. Maltais?
 - A. There was a question raised by the Government about whether or not Mr. Lepizzera would be -- I don't want to say precluded but whether or not the Government was going to object to Mr. Lepizzera cross-examining Mr. Maltais as a result of some impression that the Government had about -- I think it was about Mr. Maltais thinking that he had gotten legal advice

from Mr. Lepizzera or something.

So we were both going to be prepared to cross-examine him just in case the Government was successful in precluding Mr. Lepizzera from doing it.

- **Q**. How early in the final preparation is it that the two of you were prepared to cross-examine Mr. Maltais, depending on which way the Government went on its objection?
- A. Well, I don't know how to answer that. I'm not sure what you're asking me.
- **Q**. I'm asking you when the potential conflict of Michael Lepizzera arose so as to require the two of you to be prepared to cross-examine, depending upon the resolution of the conflict of Mr. Lepizzera's as it related to Mr. Maltais?
- A. I don't remember exactly. It might have been maybe Friday. I don't remember when.
- **Q**. Friday when?
- A. I don't remember exactly when. I'm thinking
 Friday because I thought it would have been during
 court, but maybe it came up later than that. I really
 don't recall.
- Q. Or earlier than that? You don't have a specific memory; is that correct?
- 25 A. I do not have a specific memory, no.

- Q. When was that issue as to the potential of the conflict of Mr. Lepizzera's with Mr. Maltais raised with Mr. Caramadre?
 - A. I don't know.

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- **Q**. Do you know what Mr. Caramadre's belief was, who was going to handle the Maltais issue?
- A. I don't know.
- **Q**. Did it come up at any point in time during the preparation for trial after September of 2012?
- 10 A. I don't remember if it did.
- 11 **Q**. Okay. Didn't you seek to employ an investigator 12 vourself in this case?
- 13 A. Excuse me?
- 14 Q. Didn't you seek to employ an investigator in this case?
 - A. We talked about employing an investigator in the case.
 - **Q**. Okay. And in particular, you had a particular investigator with whom you had correspondence or conversations; is that right?
 - A. That's correct. Yes.
- Q. And you asked that you might need a couple of interviews to be done as late as October 2012; is that correct?
- 25 A. I don't remember the date, but I think that's

- 1 correct.
- 2 **Q**. Galligan?
- 3 **A**. Yes.

- Q. The investigator? You've used him before?
- 5 A. I have.
- 6 Q. The last communication between you and Mr. DeMello
- 7 and Mr. Lepizzera were there were three or four
- 8 possibility of interviews, including Maltais, isn't
- 9 that correct?
- 10 A. I don't remember Mr. Maltais coming up in the same
- 11 context as Mr. Galligan. I'm just not associating
- 12 those two together. That's all.
- 13 Q. How did the Maltais name appear on the list of
- potential interviewees by the joint defense team?
- 15 A. I don't remember.
- 16 Q. You don't know who raised the issue?
- 17 **A.** No, I don't.
- 18 Q. That's Count 66, the last count, witness
- 19 tampering?
- 20 A. Correct.
- 21 Q. Did you have a belief yourself that Mr. Lepizzera
- 22 was going to handle Maltais up until some particular
- 23 point in time?
- 24 A. I think I probably did.
- \mathbf{Q} . When did you get the file for cross-examination?

- **A**. There wasn't a file per se. The information was available pretty much at any time. We had it in the office.
 - **Q**. Who was keeping the trial file, trial notebook, how ever you'd want to characterize that?
 - A. Most of the information, the file itself was in Mr. Lepizzera's office, and I had certain copies of certain things depending on what they were.
 - Q. And your testimony was, if I recall it correctly, that you were never asked for an accounting by Mr. Lepizzera; is that correct?
- 12 A. Not that I remember, no.
- Q. Were you ever asked by Mr. Lepizzera to put on hold any disbursements of monies that he had paid to you?
 - A. I think -- I recall some e-mail communication mentioning something like that, but I don't recall it being a request to me to do anything.
 - **Q**. Do you recall the periods and payments that you received during the course of representation?
 - A. No.

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- Q. Okay. Isn't it a fact that you were not paid anything by Mr. Lepizzera in September?
 - A. I don't remember.
- Q. Isn't it a fact that you were not paid anything by

Mr. Lepizzera in October?

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- A. Again, I don't remember when the payments were made or not made.
 - **Q**. Let me move you up to November 19th. Do you recall payments having been made to you subsequent to the plea?
 - A. I think there were.
 - **Q**. And you don't have any recollection as to how much was paid and when it was paid after the plea?
 - A. No, I don't remember how much was before and how much was after.
 - Q. So if I were to suggest to you that you got \$150,000 two days after the plea, does that sound inaccurate to you?
 - A. I don't know whether it's accurate or not without some kind of a record of it.
 - Q. Which record you'd have or Mr. Lepizzera would have?
 - A. If Mr. Lepizzera gave me the money, then I assume he would have a record of it.
 - **Q**. Prior to the time of the motion to withdraw being filed, did you receive another two payments of \$50,000 each in December?
 - A. I have a recollection of receiving some payments in December, but I don't remember when or what they

were.

- **Q**. Okay. When was the last change in the plea bargain agreement made between you and Mr. Lepizzera and the Government as best you can recollect?
- A. I think there were some technical changes that might have been made as late as Sunday night or thereabouts. I seem to remember that on Sunday night we did not have the final, final copies of the documents, I think. And I don't remember whether those technical corrections were in the plea agreement or in the statement of facts.
- **Q**. So my question would be the same answer generated, that you don't know when the last change would have been made to the statement of facts as well; is that correct?
- A. It would be the same answer.
- Q. And when did you prepare the November 19th letter
 that was signed by you, Mr. Lepizzera and
 Mr. Caramadre, apart from the statement of facts, apart
 from the plea bargain agreement?
 - A. I'm not sure. I think it might have been on the morning of the 19th.
 - **Q**. How did that come to be prepared?
- 24 A. I prepared it.
- 25 Q. You typed it?

A. Yes.

- **Q**. Okay. On your typewriter?
- 3 A. Yes.
- **Q.** Okay. Copy ever sent to Mr. Caramadre before he signed it?
 - A. No. I don't believe so.
 - Q. So if there are representations in your letter typed by you on your typewriter that reflect Mr. Caramadre's involvement in the back and forth between the Government and yourself or Mr. Lepizzera, that representation in that letter depends upon what Mike Lepizzera was telling you; is that correct?
 - A. Can you ask that again. I'm not sure I understand it.
 - Q. I'll make it a little simpler. You testified that you had no communication direct, either by e-mail or by telephonic conversation with Mr. Caramadre since Friday; is that correct, until Sunday?
 - A. That's correct. But Friday, if I remember correctly, I had communications with him in the course of the plea negotiations with Mr. Vilker and then after that I don't believe I spoke to him personally.
 - **Q**. So those plea negotiations, so-called, would have occurred before Mr. Vilker or Mr. McAdams sent to you the first plea bargain agreement at around 4:30 or five

- o'clock in the afternoon Friday?
- 2 A. The last conversation -- I believe that that last
- 3 conversation I had with either Mr. Vilker or
- 4 Mr. McAdams or both of them was prior to their sending
- 5 that plea agreement.
- 6 Q. So your last conversation then with Mr. Caramadre
- 7 would have been prior to their sending the plea as
- 8 | well?

- 9 A. I believe that's correct.
- 10 Q. And that would have been the case right through
- 11 Sunday evening when you got to the home of
- 12 Mr. Caramadre?
- 13 A. I believe that's correct, also.
- 14 Q. So to the extent that there's a representation in
- 15 your November 19th letter about Mr. Caramadre's
- 16 involvement in the plea bargain negotiations from
- 17 Friday through Sunday, that would be based upon what
- 18 Mr. Lepizzera was telling you; is that correct?
- 19 A. And also on the conversations that I had with the
- 20 Defendant while I was negotiating the plea agreement
- 21 with Mr. Vilker.
- 22 **Q**. Prior to the issuance of the first plea bargain
- 23 agreement?
- 24 A. Right. Prior to that document being generated by
- 25 Mr. Vilker's office, yes.

- Q. So as to any changes in the document, either the statement of facts and/or the plea bargain agreement, to the extent of Mr. Caramadre being involved, that would have been dependent upon what Mr. Lepizzera was telling you; is that correct?
- A. I guess so.

- Q. Okay. Fair enough. Because it didn't come from conversations with you with and Mr. Caramadre or e-mails to Mr. Caramadre?
- A. Correct.
 - **Q**. And you never sent Mr. Caramadre at any time, did you, a copy of the statement of facts over that weekend?
 - A. I don't believe I did.
 - **Q**. Nor the plea bargain agreement?
- A. I don't believe I did. No, I don't think I did.
- **Q**. Now, bad question for a cross-examiner, but why did you prepare the November 19 letter?
 - A. Because I wanted to be sure that the Defendant continued to be in agreement with the decision to plead, and also because I wanted to make sure that subsequent to the plea there would be none of what's going on now.
 - **Q**. That being your intention after the plea, within a couple of hours, you're writing not to Mr. Caramadre

- but you're writing to Mr. Lepizzera asking him if

 Mr. Caramadre has had pleaders remorse yet, isn't that

 correct?
 - A. I recall that communication with Mr. Lepizzera, yes.
 - **Q**. And what does that phrase, "pleaders remorse" mean as written by you to Mr. Lepizzera short hours after the taking of the plea?
 - A. It's not an uncommon phenomenon for defendants to second-guess themselves.
 - **Q**. But the question was yours to Mr. Lepizzera, not yours to Mr. Caramadre.
 - A. Because I assumed that Mr. Lepizzera was in communication with Mr. Caramadre.
 - **Q**. Okay. Okay. And pleaders remorse is a variant for buyers remorse; is that correct?
 - A. I guess. I didn't invent the phrase so I'm not sure how it came to be, but I think the common understanding is something similar to that.
 - **Q**. You've been around these Federal Court halls and courtrooms for many years since 1992, at least since you've been a member of this Bar; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

Q. And you're intimately familiar with the way that
Rocco DeSimone case played out on the motion to

- 1 withdraw his guilty plea; is that correct?
- A. I'm not intimately familiar with any aspect of that case.
 - Q. Did you read that decision?
- 5 **A**. I did.

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- **Q**. Do you remember when you read it?
- A. I don't remember. I might have read it when it
 came out. I may have read it later than that. I don't
 remember when I read it.
 - Q. Did you ever discuss the Rocco DeSimone case with Mr. Caramadre?
- 12 A. I don't recall if we did. I can't say that we did, Mr. Watt.
 - MR. WATT: Could I have two minutes, please, Judge.
- THE COURT: Sure.
- 17 (Pause.)
 - **Q.** Investigation. In the cases that you've had, how many cases have you not done investigation on by means of interviewing of potential witnesses?
- 21 A. I don't know.
 - Q. Can you recall any case in particular that you've not done interviews of witnesses with your own investigator?
- 25 A. Not a specific case, but I know that there have

- been cases where I have not done that and cases where I have done it.
 - **Q**. And in this particular case, there was no investigation done of particular witnesses by a defense-retained investigator; is that correct?
 - A. I don't know of a witness that was interviewed by a defense investigator, if that's what you're asking me.
 - **Q**. And did you know of any measuring life that had been defrauded of money in your review of the entire facts in this case?
 - A. I don't recall that being an allegation in the case.
 - **Q**. The measuring lives, the allegation in its essence as to the theory of the Government's case is that there was fraud perpetrated on these measuring lives by failure to disclose the use of their identities, their identification, their names as the measuring lives in annuities and death-put bonds; is that correct?
 - A. That was certainly part of the Government's case, yes.
 - **Q**. Okay. Did you come across any evidence whatsoever that Mr. Caramadre had taken money from any of these measuring lives, so-called?
- 25 A. No.

- **Q**. Okay. And you didn't think that that was important to put out front four square in an opening statement to the jury before they heard two months, three months of unrelenting Government prosecution?
- A. The Defendant wasn't accused of taking money from any of those people.
- **Q**. So that was not part of the theory of your defense, the fact that he had not taken money from the measuring live decedents; is that correct?
- **A.** I'm not sure that I would have told the jury that the Defendant didn't do something that he wasn't accused of doing.
- **Q.** Didn't you suggest to Mr. Caramadre that you were going to take a run at taking out your own annuity during the course of your representation to show the way in which the insurance companies actually received, evaluated and issued or did not annuities?
- A. No.

- Q. Never did?
- A. No. I remember that there was a discussion about that, something similar to that at a defense meeting. And it's my recollection that the Defendant was going to make arrangements to either -- I don't know if it was get an annuity or open a bond account. I think it had to do with a bond account, not an annuity.

- Q. When did that first come up as a defense preparation strategy?
 - A. I don't remember.

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- Q. Was it from you or was it from Mr. Caramadre?
- A. I just remember it coming up in the course of a discussion at Mr. Lepizzera's office.
- Q. Do you remember Mr. Caramadre writing to you and the defense team on November 9th at 10:59 in the morning asking questions about the defense and particular issues that concerned him?
- A. I don't have a specific recollection of that communication.
- **Q**. Do you remember him asking about the necessity for issuing subpoenas for Hanrahan's tax returns?
- A. I vaguely recall something about tax returns, but I don't have a specific recollection of the communication that you're referring to, Mr. Watt.
- Q. Let me just show you so that there's no --

THE COURT: How much more do you have, Mr. Watt?

MR. WATT: Probably about 20 minutes, Judge.

THE COURT: Why don't we take a break now.

We'll reconvene in about ten minutes.

(Recess.)

THE COURT: You may proceed, Mr. Watt.

MR. WATT: Thank you, Judge.

- Q. Mr. Traini, just to backtrack just half a step here. Was there any consideration given by you or Mr. Lepizzera to not doing interviews of potential witnesses so as not to fill in the gaps of the Government's case?
 - A. I don't recall specifically if that was part of the discussion. There were various discussions about interviewing and not interviewing witnesses.
 - Q. Okay. Did you believe that there were gaps in the Government's case that had to be maintained as gaps at the commencement of the trial as best you or
 - Mr. Lepizzera could make that happen?
 - A. I don't remember that now.

- Q. No gaps, as best as you can recall?
- A. I didn't say no gaps. I said I don't remember.
- **Q**. But you reviewed all of the e-mails between you and Mr. Lepizzera since September up until November?
- A. I think I've told you a couple of times that I have not reviewed all of those documents. I looked at lots of documents. I don't know which ones I reviewed.
- Q. Did you discuss or have conversations with Mr. Thompson on the telephone from Saturday morning until Sunday evening, any time during that period?
- A. I don't remember.
- Q. Okay. Do you remember having e-mail communication

- with Mr. Thompson during that period of time?
- 2 **A**. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And do you remember whether or not in any
 of your e-mail conversation the issue of Joe's, that
 being Joe Caramadre, state of mind came up between the
 - A. I don't.
- Q. Did you ever ask Mr. Lepizzera what JoeCaramadre's state of mind was on Saturday?

two of you in e-mail communication?

- A. I don't know if I did. I don't remember doing that.
 - Q. Do you remember asking Mr. Lepizzera what Joe Caramadre's state of mind was on Sunday?
- A. I don't remember.
- **Q**. Okay. And you don't remember asking Mr. Caramadre himself what his state of mind was on Sunday evening?
- A. I don't specifically, no.
- **Q**. And you don't remember asking Mr. Caramadre what his state of mind was on Monday morning prior to this Court's taking of the plea?
 - A. I don't remember asking that question.
 - Q. And you don't remember in your presence on either Monday, the date of the giving of the plea, and/or Sunday at the Caramadre house having Mr. Lepizzera ask Joe directly, Joe Caramadre, what his state of mind

1 was?

- 2 A. Do I remember having Mr. Lepizzera do that?
- 3 Q. Do you remember Mr. Lepizzera having inquired of
- 4 Mr. Caramadre?
- 5 A. No, I don't.
- 6 Q. Okay. Did you believe that the physical
- 7 presentment of the plea bargain agreement in terms of
- 8 its numbers of pages or density of type, size of type
- 9 might have an impact upon Joe Caramadre?
- 10 A. I don't recall that.
- \mathbf{Q} . Did you read the documents to him as best you can
- 12 recall on Sunday evening?
- 13 A. I think so.
- 14 Q. And did you see him reading the documents on
- 15 Sunday evening?
- 16 A. I believe he was following as I was reading.
- 17 **Q.** But you were reading, and you were looking down
- 18 when you were reading?
- 19 A. I would have in order to see where I was reading.
- 20 **Q**. Would you look up while you were reading and look
- 21 at Mr. Caramadre to see if he appeared to you to be
- reading?
- 23 A. I don't remember.
- 24 Q. You do remember the questions asked by
- 25 Mrs. Caramadre, and you indicated that it would be

- little and you even mentioned on examination this past week or no time; is that correct? 2
 - Α. I think I said there was a possibility of that.
 - Q. Okay.

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- Α. I think.
- What was in your mind as to what would be the Q. probable sentence of Mr. Caramadre if the deal went down in front of Judge Smith, the plea bargain agreement?
- I don't think that there is a probable sentence, Α. really.
 - So you had -- I don't mean to interrupt. So you had no specific range in your own mind based on all of your experience as to what was probable in front of this Judge that Mr. Caramadre would get for a sentence taking into consideration Mr. Raymour was also going to be sentenced?
 - Well, without using the word "probable," I think that what I thought or maybe what I hoped was that it was possible that the sentence could be, as I said, maybe even no jail, a year, two years, maybe three.
- Based upon a well-presented, well-documented presentation to the Court at the time of sentencing?
- Α. Based on an appropriate presentation and depending, of course, on what Probation had to say, I

thought it was a possibility.

- Q. Did you have extensive conversations with Mr. Caramadre on Friday as to the advisability of pleading because it would assist Mr. Radhakrishnan?
 - A. I don't recall having a conversation or having said something like that.
 - **Q**. Was it your view that Mr. Caramadre's pleading would help Mr. Radhakrishnan?
 - A. Well, I think that the both of them pleading would help each the other, if you will.
 - Q. And do you remember using the word in communication to Mr. Lepizzera or Mr. Thompson in e-mails that you had "preached" to Mr. Caramadre the advisability of pleaing on Friday?
 - A. I don't recall that.
 - **Q.** You don't recall using the word "preached;" is that correct?
 - A. I don't recall using the word "preached."
 - **Q**. But if you had used the word, what would that have signified in your own mind, the word "preached"?
 - MR. McADAMS: Objection. He said he hadn't recalled doing it.

THE COURT: Right. I agree. If you can refresh his recollection and if he recalls it, then maybe he can answer that question.

- Q. Mr. Traini, I direct your attention hoping to
 refresh your recollection to this e-mail.
 - A. The one in the middle of the page?
 - Q. The middle of the page, somewhat extensive.
 - A. And what was your question again, Mr. Watt?
- Q. I was asking you about the use by you of the word
 "preach" as contained in a phrase there within the body
 of that e-mail, As you heard me preach to Joe
 yesterday. I'm trying to see if that refreshes your
 recollection, first of all.
 - A. Well, it doesn't refresh my recollection that I said it, and the reason for that is because according to this e-mail Mr. Lepizzera said it.
 - **Q.** Referring to you as having "preached;" is that correct?
 - A. No. The top of this e-mail says -- Mr. Lepizzera wrote all of this, including that phrase. So it doesn't refresh my recollection that I said anything.
 - Q. Do you recall it having been said by Mr. Lepizzera in your presence?
 - A. No.

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- 22 **Q**. You do not?
- 23 A. No.
- Q. Okay. Can you tell the Court whether or not you had an opinion as to whether the statement of facts and

- the plea bargain agreement should be presented to Joe
 Caramadre all at once?
 - A. I don't remember if I had an opinion. If I had one, I don't remember what it was.
 - **Q**. On Saturday morning, you can't remember any opinion as to whether it specifically, that being the plea bargain agreement with the accompanying statement of facts, should be presented to Mr. Caramadre all at once?
 - A. I don't recall what my opinion was.
 - **Q**. Okay. Directing your attention to an e-mail of Saturday at approximately 6:51 in the morning, does that refresh your recollection as to whether you had an opinion as to whether those documents should be presented to him all at once?
 - A. It doesn't refresh my recollection.
 - **Q**. Does not?
- **A**. No.

- **Q**. Do you remember having reviewed an e-mail in your review of all the documents that you did review prior to testifying here today?
- A. Could you say that again, please, Mr. Watt.
- Q. Do you remember having reviewed that e-mail in your preparation for your testimony here today?
- 25 A. No.

- **Q**. Now, your attorney provided certain documents to the court in two packages. Did you participate in the preparation of those e-mails produced in response to the Court's request?
- A. That would involve divulging attorney-client communication, Mr. Watt.
- Q. Did you provide your attorney documents?
- A. Whatever I did with Mr. Gerstein is the subject of my attorney-client privilege.
- **Q**. So you didn't turn any documents over to the Court?

THE COURT: I don't think that's what Mr. Traini is saying. It seems to me that -- I'm not sure where you're going with this, but I have assurances of counsel that all documents were produced by counsel to Mr. Gerstein and from him to the Court or to you and Mr. Olen as appropriate.

So given that, what reason would there be for inquiring of Mr. Traini on this subject? Are you trying to ensure that everything has been turned over that existed? Is that the point?

MR. WATT: No, Judge, I'm not. What I'm seeking to do is to elicit from this witness that, in fact, there's no authenticity problem as to that which Mr. Gerstein turned over to this Court as purporting

having come from the computers of either Mr. Traini and/or Mr. Lepizzera or for that purpose Mr. DeMello. Because if there's no objection to the authenticity, then I intend to make a motion at the conclusion of cross-examination that all of those e-mails with their Bates pages or as otherwise numbered by Mr. Gerstein come in as exhibits in this case.

THE COURT: All of what e-mails?

MR. WATT: What was sent to the Court in two packages, first 379 pages and then a second group exhibit of about 25 to 50 pages.

THE COURT: Are you talking about the work product e-mails?

MR. WATT: No, Judge, not the work product.

Those pages that were sent to the Court in response to its order to Mr. Gerstein to provide the e-mail correspondence during the pertinent periods of time related to the claim of the Defendant, my client, Joseph Caramadre. You've got two packages, Judge.

THE COURT: Why would those be introduced in total? I thought that the process that we were engaged in was essentially a discovery process. I ordered certain documents to be turned over. That did not presume that those documents would then be made exhibits. That's why we had a hearing.

MR. WATT: Understood, Judge. But the rationale here is that the Court has had significant conferences in which threads and trails of e-mails and of which counsel have tried to cut through and bring down to a limited number of documents those which formed communications between Mr. Traini, Mr. Lepizzera, Mr. Thompson, Mr. DeMello and Mr. Caramadre.

Mr. Traini's ability to identify particular documents on cross-examination is, as may be expected, not specific. It doesn't jog his memory. But we had documents turned over by Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. Traini and I assume Mr. DeMello, which directly bear upon the state of mind of Mr. Caramadre as it relates to the voluntariness of his plea or lack therefore on Monday, the 19th of November.

So I'm seeking to have the Court take in all of the e-mails first presented by Mr. Gerstein in those two groups that he submitted them to the court in as a group exhibit subject to you ordering me to try to take those, Bates stamp them, Bates number them, whatever it may be, put them in whatever fashion might be easier for the Court to analyze the thread of all of these correspondences, communications, beliefs have been testified to by Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. Traini or lack thereof. I sought to elicit from this witness, Judge,

as whether or not he had any -- what he had turned over to Mr. Gerstein to show that it came from him, not from somebody else in terms of the authentication.

THE COURT: I don't think anyone has disputed the authenticity of any of the e-mails other than with respect to the issue that we talked about in chambers this morning.

MR. WATT: Very good, Judge. If that's the Court's belief, then I don't have to go down the road any further.

THE COURT: I don't think authenticity is an issue, but I'm not in agreement that the record needs to be unnecessarily cluttered. Now, Mr. McAdams was about to say something.

MR. McADAMS: Your Honor, I was just going to object to this proposal that we have a group exhibit of every potential e-mail communication for multiple reasons. One is I don't know if they are every relevant communication. Secondly, we don't know what the context is. We've had testimony from multiple witnesses who have testified there have been e-mails and there have been verbal conversations back and forth surrounding these e-mails. I think to just take a group exhibit of a bunch of e-mails over an extended period of time, some of which may be chain, some of

which may not be, simply is misleading in terms of what it creates as a record.

If he wants to ask a witness about an e-mail and ask him what the context was or whatever questions he wants to ask that are relevant to this proceeding, then he should do that and make that e-mail an exhibit. But not simply again after all the witnesses are finished testifying put forward some huge group exhibit that may or may not contain everything that is relevant to this proceeding.

THE COURT: I'm in agreement with that. That's not how we have been operating up to this point. And I would add simply because Mr. Traini does not find a particular e-mail to refresh his recollection does not mean he's disputing its authenticity, nor does it mean that it would not be admissible. I imagine that if he looks at an e-mail that he authored or received and recognizes it as his e-mail and it's relevant, then it's admissible.

But you haven't moved any of these e-mails.

You've only put them in front of Mr. Traini to try to refresh his recollection. I assumed you were doing that because you were trying to avoid the completeness requirement that we talked about in chambers this morning and that hasn't worked out.

So you've got to make a choice. Do you want to try to get those in as exhibits or not?

MR. WATT: I do, Judge.

THE COURT: All right.

- Q. Mr. Traini, I'm showing you an e-mail on page 17, so-called, purporting to be from you to Michael Lepizzera on November 16th. Look at the second e-mail on that page 17.
- A. I see it.

- **Q**. Do you recognize the e-mail?
- A. I recognize it as an e-mail or a piece of an e-mail. I can't tell you if it is an entire e-mail because it's in the middle of a bunch of other alleged e-mails that are all cut and pasted, and none of them bears a Bates number. So I can't tell you if it's --
- **Q**. Do you dispute the authenticity of that particular e-mail number two from the top of page 17?
- A. All I can tell you, Mr. Watt, is that it appears to be a piece of an e-mail, and I can't tell whether it's complete, whether it's part of a string. There are a couple of lines that may or may not be the entire e-mail because it doesn't have any Bates number on it. So I cannot identify this positively as whatever it is you want me to identify it as.
 - MR. WATT: Judge, with that response, I'm going

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to move for a three-hour continuance to go back as I indicated to the Court in chambers the impossibility of the cross-examination without going back and deconstructing that which I prepared for the benefit of the Court and had shown to my brother with Bates stamps in a different format, which I think is more confusing but to be able to get these exhibits in, which are relevant and material, I need to be able to do that. I don't have the Bates with me here today.

Your Honor, I don't object to the MR. McADAMS: substitution at the conclusion of the hearing of the original version of these e-mails subject to them actually matching up. I'll take Mr. Watt's good faith representation or proffer that these are accurate; and if he can ask the question regarding to the portion of the e-mail that he has a question about and then when the hearing is over, then Mr. Watt can replace in the record the correct e-mail, for lack of a better word, I don't have a problem with that. I don't see any need to belabor this hearing based on what Mr. Watt has told me that he's cut and pasted these for simplicity sake with the caveat that, obviously, if it turns out when we look at the originals that there's a problem, then we'll have to revisit that issue.

THE COURT: Put that e-mail on the screen so I

can see it. Which one? Point to the one you're referring to.

MR. WATT: Judge, let me just see.

THE COURT: Is it the second one?

MR. WATT: It's the second one down, Judge.

November 16th, Tony Traini to Mike Lepizzera, 9:47 p.m.

THE COURT: All right. I see it.

Well, I think Mr. McAdams' suggestion is a reasonable one. It seems to me that you can ask a question to Mr. Traini in a way that would authenticate and allow the admission of that e-mail to be supplemented by context and e-mails if necessary.

So the Government isn't objecting to this particular e-mail I don't think, are you?

MR. McADAMS: I'm not objecting to the e-mail other than the caveat that, as we look at it, it's a cut and paste document that purports to be a string of e-mails and we don't know whether it, in fact, is.

As I indicated to the Court in chambers, I view that as really going to the weight as opposed to the admissibility of a specific area of e-mail. If he wants to inquire about that, I don't have a problem with him asking any of those questions; and subject to us being clear later that this was the only context of the e-mail, then I don't have an objection to it.

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I don't want to throw sand in the wheels for no reason here. I've seen these e-mails before. Thev're not presented to me before in this context, and it's impossible to know whether there are other e-mails that intervene or do not in the meantime in the format that they're presented here. I think as long as the Court is aware of that and considers that when it determines what weight to give the exhibit, then I don't have an objection.

THE COURT: I think I've seen these e-mails as well in the hundreds of them that I reviewed.

So let's do it that way. Can you try to formulate a question that works?

It seems to me you can ask a question of Mr. Traini -- maybe I can try asking you a question.

THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you can accept the proposition that this e-mail came from e-mails that were produced by your counsel to Mr. Watt and Mr. Olen and may also have been produced to the Court pursuant to the orders that I issued that work product be turned over for me to review, but more importantly, if you can accept the proposition that it came from that set of documents and is an authentic e-mail that appears to be sent from you to Mr. Lepizzera, then can you tell us, I don't know if

this is what you want to ask, can you tell us what you meant in that e-mail, in that two-sentence e-mail?

Is that a question that you can work with, Mr. Watt?

MR. WATT: Yes.

THE COURT: Is that what you want to know?

MR. WATT: That's correct.

THE COURT: All right.

Can you answer that?

THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor. I can tell you whether or not it is at least part of an e-mail that I sent to Mr. Lepizzera. And if the question is, and if I remember what was on the screen, if the question is what did I mean, my answer would be that I'm not sure because I can't tell from looking at the e-mail above it whether or not there was anything else in between that I might have been referring to. So I'm not sure.

THE COURT: All right. That's fair enough.

Unless you're representing -- put that thing back on the screen, Mr. Watt.

Mr. Watt, are you representing, because you put this compilation together --

MR. WATT: I did, Judge.

THE COURT: -- are you saying that the e-mail -- it says "like the \$2,000 checks" -- bring that down a

little bit. Are you saying that that e-mail responds to the e-mail right above it? Or do you not know?

MR. WATT: I can tell the Court that in terms of the minute and hour, that that appears to be an uninterrupted e-mail or communication chain.

THE COURT: It could be, but there could have been three e-mails in between, too.

MR. WATT: There could have been, Judge.

THE COURT: I'm asking you, you put this together. Do you know?

MR. WATT: To my knowledge and belief there's no gap in between those two e-mails as it relates to communication between Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera.

THE COURT: But do you know that or do you just think that's correct?

MR. WATT: No, Judge. I believe it to be correct. And I believe it with firmness, not with half measures. But, again, Judge, that's the reason that I ask the Court for leave to go back and put it in exact non-cut and paste fashion for the Court to take the e-mails in as provided to us by Mr. Gerstein.

THE COURT: All right. Do any of you have the full e-mail here? Do you? I don't want to have a three-hour continuance.

MR. GERSTEIN: Your Honor, I have some. I don't

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have a complete set. I have some electronically on my little mini-computer. One thing that's also getting lost in the shuffle for Mr. Watt's presentation is the Court has to bear in mind that the documents I provided to the Court pursuant to your orders were documents that were work product, opinion work product, et cetera for in camera review. There are then other sets of documents such as the 373 pages that was referenced in the Defendant's motion for an extension of time that by agreement were turned over to the Government that the Defendant already had. There were certain other documents that were turned over to both the Defendant and the Government, and then there's a disk of e-mails that were just turned over to the Defendant, and the Government doesn't have and I don't have a copy of that with me. Certainly I can have Mr. Lepizzera bring that up.

THE COURT: Okay. I just asked a simple question, which is do you have a copy of this full e-mail chain? That's all I want to know.

MR. McADAMS: Your Honor, I don't have a full set here. Back at the office, I do. I don't have an objection to this particular one coming in subject to Mr. Watt making sure later there's no other intervening e-mails, and we can take it one by one.

THE COURT: Let's do that. Let's just do that.

So Mr. Traini, if Mr. Watt is representing to you that your e-mail which begins "like the \$2,000 checks" is responsive to Mr. Lepizzera's e-mail seven minutes before that, which indicates the Defendant's willingness to sign a plea agreement, taking that representation as true, can you tell us what you meant in your e-mail? I think that's what Mr. Watt is trying to get at.

THE WITNESS: With all of that caveat, your Honor, I suppose I would say that I thought it was a good thing that the Defendant had agreed to the plea agreement.

- **Q**. And the phraseology, "sounds too good to be true," what did you mean by that, assuming, again, that this is an authentic e-mail?
- A. I don't know that I meant anything other than what I just said, Mr. Watt, which is that it was a good thing.
- **Q**. Do you see the e-mail directly below it from you to Mr. Lepizzera at 9:56 p.m.?
- A. Yes.

- **Q**. That Joe would look at that as \$200 ahead. Do you know what that references or relates to?
- A. I don't remember now what I meant by that.

- Q. And assuming that the next e-mail from

 Mr. Lepizzera to you at 10:02 p.m., six minutes later,

 do you know what you understood Mr. -- assuming

 authenticity, do you know what Mr. Lepizzera meant by

 God bless that woman with eight children, her testimony

 alone delivers a guilty verdict?
- A. I don't know what he meant by that.
- **Q**. And no follow-up as best you recollect as to what he meant by that?
- A. Well, I don't know. I can't see the rest of the document and I don't know if the next e-mail has anything to do with that or not, but I don't recall anything about that being followed up.
- **Q**. And in terms of the e-mails on that page 17, apart from the authenticity issue, you've given us the best recollection you have as to what those e-mails meant, your utilization of the words and what you understood as best you can recollect by Mr. Lepizzera using the words to you?
- A. I can't tell you what Mr. Lepizzera was thinking.
- Q. I understand.

- A. And I don't remember anything more about that that would provide any additional information.
 - Q. But your understanding of the words that he's using there, you don't have any more recollection than

that which you've already given to the Court?

A. I don't.

MR. WATT: Okay.

THE COURT: We'll take that page and make it exhibit whatever next in line, defense exhibit subject to any supplementation during the lunch hour.

MR. WATT: Let me grab the blue stickers if I can.

(Defendant's Exhibit Y admitted in full.)

- **Q**. Mr. Traini, I'm going to direct your attention to a document numbered 13. We'll get to the number down at the bottom here.
- A. I'd like to see the document, Mr. Watt.
- **Q**. Let me do that with you before I put it in its entirety on the screen, then I'll attempt to make it legible on the screen.

Just for orientation, I believe those e-mails relate to November 15, the Thursday.

MR. McADAMS: Your Honor, we have no objection to this particular one coming in under the same procedure.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Traini, maybe if you give that back to Mr. Watt, we'll put it on the screen.

You can review it on the screen, that way I can see it.

THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Then we'll make this Exhibit Z as $\label{eq:total_full} \text{full.}$

(Defendant's Exhibit Z admitted in full.)

- Q. Mr. Traini, I'm directing your attention not to the top but to the two e-mails at the bottom. I hope you can see those. These are first an e-mail by you to Mr. Lepizzera at 9:15 and a responder at 9:40 from Mr. Lepizzera to you. Do you see, first of all, the 9:15 e-mail?
- A. Yes.

- Q. And what was your intention in sending that e-mail?
- A. Can you turn it back over so I can see it again?
 I don't remember what my intention was.
 - **Q**. "He's at least half mine." Does that strike a chord with you?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Let me then back you up just for a second to the top e-mail, which is an e-mail from Mr. Lepizzera to the Government, to Lee and John, "My client," it starts off. Does that jog your memory as to what your e-mail at 9:15 had reference to?
 - A. Can I see the other e-mail again? I can't see it on the screen.

Maybe it referred to Mr. Lepizzera's reference

- to "my client," I suppose.
- Q. And your reference as stated in your e-mail that he's at least half mine, what does that mean?
 - A. I guess there were two of us. I don't know that I was thinking anything in particular.
 - Q. And following that, the last e-mail on that page, you received from Mr. Lepizzera an e-mail at 9:40. What did you understand the single phrase with the capitalized last two words to mean?
 - A. I don't recall understanding it to be anything in particular. I guess he was bantering back.
 - **Q**. To you?

- A. I suppose.
- Q. And the tenor of the two e-mails, can you characterize the tenor between joint defense counsel?
 - A. I can't characterize it, no.
 - **Q**. Okay. Did you respond to him as best your memory serves you to ask, what do you mean, he's all mine?

THE COURT: Mr. Watt, what does this have to do with anything? So there's a little banter going back and forth between a couple of attorneys representing a difficult client.

MR. WATT: I think that's the answer, Judge.

THE COURT: That's not -- I would be shocked if it's the first time that attorneys bantered a little

bit in e-mail conversation.

MR. WATT: I agree, Judge.

THE COURT: What does it prove? I don't get it.

MR. WATT: The final argument will tie the threads together, Judge, and this e-mail is crucial to the Court's analysis. I can suggest that to the Court. May I tender Exhibit Z to the clerk, Judge?

THE COURT: Okay.

(Defendant's Exhibit AA admitted in full.)

Q. Mr. Traini, I'm showing you a document which will be marked Defendant's Exhibit AA. I'm going to show it to you in physical form and then I'll put it on the screen.

Directing your attention, Mr. Traini, to the top e-mail.

- A. I'm sorry, Mr. Watt. Which one?
- **Q**. The very top e-mail. The one that says Tony Traini to Mike Lepizzera, 6:30 in the morning, Saturday, November 17th.
 - A. Yes.
- **Q.** You and Mr. Lepizzera with Mr. Thompson are revising a joint response on Saturday morning to the Government; is that correct?
 - A. I believe so.
- **Q**. And you have in parentheses there in that top

e-mail, Unless you think it has to be approved by Joe first. Close parentheses.

What did you mean by that parenthetical statement?

- A. What it says. If that's what I said and that e-mail is complete, I guess it means unless

 Mr. Lepizzera thought he had to have that approved by the Defendant.
- **Q**. There's a suggestion certainly being that you weren't going to make a call on whether that had to be the case or not, you left that up to Mr. Lepizzera?
- A. I guess.

Q. Okay. Fair enough.

How about the second e-mail, Mr. Traini?

- **A**. What about it?
 - **Q**. It says something, I agree that this has to be presented to all, make him understand that what he gets is essentially non-negotiable.

What did you mean by that e-mail?

- A. I'm not sure because there's apparently an e-mail that's not here that's in between that.
- **Q**. You have a recollection or a feeling that maybe there's an e-mail to which those comments may be addressed?
- 25 A. I don't really know, Mr. Watt. All I can tell you

is the first line of that e-mail says, You can also ask Olin his view of your question to me and get his take.

So Mr. Lepizzera must have asked me a question.

So I don't know to what extent what I said in that

e-mail -- again, if it's all I said in the e-mail --

THE COURT: All right. This set of e-mails is unlike the previous one. It appears to be incomplete. And there's obviously some missing e-mail from Mr. Lepizzera to Mr. Traini as Mr. Traini's just identified. And the timing, you've got those e-mails set up in a way that they don't appear to be in chronological order. So I'm not going to ask him, unless you can put some context to it, it would not be appropriate to ask Mr. Traini to respond to that question unlike the earlier question.

I think maybe the thing to do is to take a lunch break and let you try to put together the contextual e-mails that would allow you to ask this questions of Mr. Traini and it would allow him to answer them. So I think that's what we'll do. Doesn't seem to be that the number of e-mails overall that you're going to try to introduce are not that many, I don't think.

MR. WATT: Doesn't seem to be so, Judge.

THE COURT: So you should be able to put together whatever the missing pieces are over the lunch

break.

So let's do that. I'll give you to 1:30 to get it all together and we'll reconvene then, hopefully complete this examination.

All right. We'll be in recess.

(Lunch recess.)

THE COURT: Mr. Watt, are you ready to go forward?

MR. WATT: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Do we have all the e-mails straightened out?

MR. WATT: Not even close, Judge, but I will inform the Court that I've reduced the intended number to about six or seven e-mails specifically as they relate to Saturday, November 17th. I've gone back at the lunch hour and gone through the entire Bates submissions to the Court and to counsel, and I have identified at least three of the seven by Bates number and I've got those pulled out. I'll get into a few other areas with Mr. Traini preliminarily and hopefully the Bates numbers as are reflected in those six or seven e-mails with the threads as best we can determine them will be ready before I conclude. I would ask for a pause. They're being examined right now, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

- **Q**. Mr. Traini, let me just jump away from e-mails for a second and ask you on that interviewing of witnesses again, were you present at a joint defense meeting between yourself, Scott deMello and Mr. Caramadre on October 10th, about a month before trial?
- A. I may have been.

- **Q**. Were you ever not present at any of the joint defense meetings, to the best of your knowledge?
- A. Well, when you say a joint defense meeting, I assume that you mean a meeting that I was present at. So there were meetings that Mr. Lepizzera had with the Defendant that I was not present at.
- Q. Were there meetings with Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. DeMello called joint defense meetings at which you were not present?
- A. I don't know what they were called.
- Q. Let me just ask you. As of July when you full-fleshed came on board, what was the routine, if there was one, as to how the defense team would meet?
- A. I don't know that there was a specific routine.

 We tried to talk to each other collectively as often as possible, at least -- hopefully, at least once a week.

 I don't know that we were able to do that all the time, but there was a lot of communication back and forth.

 Sometimes in person; sometimes by e-mail; sometimes by

1 telephone.

- 2 **Q.** Sometimes with Mr. Caramadre, sometimes without
- 3 Mr. Caramadre?
 - A. That's correct.
- 5 Q. On October 10th of 2012, isn't it a fact that
- 6 Mr. Caramadre discussed with the joint defense team,
- 7 including yourself, Mr. DeMello and Mr. Lepizzera, the
- 8 interviews of several witnesses?
- 9 A. I don't remember the meetings so I don't recall
- 10 what was discussed there.
- 11 **Q**. Did you keep notes of joint defense meetings or
- 12 was it just Mr. Lepizzera?
- 13 A. I didn't. I don't know what notes Mr. Lepizzera
- 14 kept.
- 15 Q. In terms of reviewing joint defense meetings or
- 16 joint defense conversations, did you keep any
- independent notes as to the progress of the joint
- 18 defense preparation?
- 19 A. I think I said no.
- 20 Q. No. Okay. Do you have any recollection as to the
- 21 witnesses discussed on October 10th in terms of
- 22 investigation interviewing by the defense team?
- 23 A. I don't recall the meeting on that date, so I
- 24 can't tell you.
- \mathbf{Q} . Okay. I'm going to show you a document of

- Mr. Lepizzera's notes of that particular meeting and ask if that refreshes your recollection as to who was to be interviewed and who not, if at all. I've tried to highlight in yellow what I thought was pertinent.
- A. I have a vague recollection of that discussion.
- **Q**. And that discussion which at least this document piques a vague recollection involve four or five witnesses; is that correct?
- A. I guess if those are Mr. Lepizzera's notes, then I guess that's what it reflects.
- **Q**. Has a Bates number of 470 on the bottom. You didn't review those notes in preparation for today?
- **A**. No.

- **Q**. Okay. Now, in your own trial notes, in bold print did you not write at the end of the Government's opening statement that "Maybe he will finally understand the Government's theory of the case"?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. See if this document refreshes your recollection.
- A. That's my handwriting.
- Q. Do you recognize that as your handwriting, that writing in particular?
 - A. Can I see that again just for a second, please.
 - **Q**. Now, that writing, in general terms, is a cursive writing except for that bold print stating "Maybe he

will finally understand the Government's theory of the case: "is that correct?

A. That's what it says.

- Q. Can you tell the Court what that means to you.
- A. It means that as the Government explained its case, perhaps the Defendant would see that the Government's theory of the case was different than his.
- **Q**. And the Defendant's theory of the case, what was the Defendant's theory?
- A. The Defendant's attitude was --

THE COURT: Could you slide the mike a little closer.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, your Honor. I was asked by Anne to can keep it a little further away.

THE COURT: Okay.

- A. The Defendant's attitude was that he didn't do anything wrong because nobody lost any money and that because the investors made money and he made money and the terminally ill people made money and the insurance companies made money, then no harm, no foul.
- **Q**. But in bold print, you thought that the opening would somehow cause him to change his perception of his own belief and his own theory?
- A. I don't know what I thought when I wrote it. It says what it says.

- **Q**. Did you have occasion later on that day to meet with Mr. Caramadre and Mr. Lepizzera to talk about that bold printed mental impression of yours at the end of the Government's opening?
- A. I assume that we met that day. I don't know that it was for the purpose of talking about that particular bold print comment.
- **Q**. You don't have any recollection specifically of having had a conversation with Mr. Caramadre about your take on what the Government's case proved contrary to his own theory?
- A. I don't.

Q. Okay. Now, there have been introduced into evidence three documents, including the September 10-or 11-page non-authorization to allow you to engage in plea bargaining discussions with the Government as well as your November 19 two-pager that he signed here in this court on the day of the giving of the plea.

Are you aware as having been copied with a fouror five-page analysis by Mr. Lepizzera to Mr. Caramadre
on or about December 22nd talking about the legalities
of the posture of attorneys versus client, a four- or
five-page written document sent to Mr. Caramadre
relating to the question of moving to vacate his plea
and the ramifications or potential ramifications of

that?

- A. There was e-mail communication between me and Mr. Lepizzera. I don't remember what the dates were. Some of it was lengthy; some of it was not. Some of it had to do with that issue, but I don't specifically recall the communication you're talking about.
 - **Q**. I'm talking about a communication by Mr. Lepizzera in response to Mr. Caramadre's request to outline the factors involved in moving to vacate his plea?
 - A. I don't specifically recall it, and I don't know whether Mr. Lepizzera sent it to me or not. I assume that he probably did, but I don't recall it.
 - **Q**. Okay. Can you tell me whether at any point in time by you was sent to Mr. Caramadre in written form a trial strategy memorandum?
 - A. Did I send such a document to the Defendant myself?
- **Q**. Um-hum. (Affirmative.)
- 19 A. Not that I can recall.
 - **Q**. Did you ever send him a document in which you would have opined as to the believability of his theory of defense?
 - A. I don't recall such a thing.
- Q. Okay. To the best of your knowledge, did
 Mr. Lepizzera ever send such a document to

- Mr. Caramadre with you carbon copied?
- A. I don't know. I don't recall seeing such a document copied to me.
 - **Q**. Okay. Was there any comprehensive game plan set forth in a written form by the defense team, including yourself, Mr. DeMello and Mr. Lepizzera, presented in an overview fashion in written form to Mr. Caramadre?
 - A. Not that I can recall.
 - Q. Okay. You were present at a Probation interview, so called, post-plea in which Ms. Mattias, Kristen Mattias, yourself, Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. Caramadre were in attendance?
 - A. Yes.

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- **Q**. Did you hear, yourself, Mr. Caramadre say to Ms. Mattias that Paula took a nervous breakdown and that precipitated the plea?
 - A. I don't specifically remember that comment being made.
 - **Q**. If I could show you from page 279 to see whether or not this refreshes your recollection as to what Mr. Caramadre may have told Ms. Mattias on the date of November 30th, 2012, as to the precipitating factor of his plea.
 - A. It does not.
- 25 Q. Okay. Did you have occasion thereafter to inquire

- of Mr. Caramadre the reason for his plea after that interview with Ms. Mattias?
 - A. I don't think so.
 - **Q**. Okay. You met with Mr. Lepizzera and
- 5 Mr. Caramadre on November 14th?
- 6 A. November 14th?

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- 7 Q. Excuse me. December 14th.
- 8 A. I don't know. Did I?
- 9 **Q.** Do you remember a meeting between yourself and
 10 Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. Caramadre in which the issues to
 11 be discussed post-plea included, among other things, an
 12 acceptance responsibility statement which you were
 13 going to draft?
 - A. I remember that there was a meeting. I don't remember the date. And I do recall that Probation had asked for an acceptance letter as they always do, and one had to be drafted.
 - **Q**. Okay. And did you draft such an acceptance of responsibility statement in preparation for that meeting of December 14th?
 - **A**. No.
- Q. Were you aware at any point in time, Mr. Traini, about the issue of suicide ideation as it related to Mr. Caramadre in the post-plea period?
- 25 A. Not specifically that I can recollect. I don't

think so.

- Q. Now, I've already asked you about whether or not you or Mr. Lepizzera were afraid of filling in the gaps in the Government's case and that didn't spark any particular memory. Let me ask you if Michael Lepizzera's characterization of what his performance was in this court in your opinion accurately reflects his mental impression?
- MR. McADAMS: Objection, your Honor. I don't know how the witness can possibly answer that question.
- THE COURT: I'm not even sure I understand the question.
 - MR. WATT: Let me try it again, Judge.
- **Q**. I ask you to assume that, in fact, Mr. Lepizzera testified that nobody knew in this courtroom what he was doing, quote, unquote.
- A. What who was doing?
- **Q**. Michael Lepizzera.
- THE COURT: I'm sorry. Are you quoting from Mr. Lepizzera's testimony?
 - MR. WATT: I am.
 - THE COURT: You're saying he said what?
- MR. WATT: Nobody knew what I was doing, quote, unquote.
- THE COURT: I don't remember that and maybe it's

because I don't remember the context in which he said that. Do you have a transcript?

MR. WATT: I don't yet, Judge, no.

THE COURT: Mr. McAdams, do you know what he's talking about?

MR. McADAMS: I object to that, your Honor. I don't know if it's a partial response to a more lengthy response. Mr. Lepizzera when he testified, there weren't a lot of very brief responses like that, and I don't recall any characterization of his testimony to be that nobody knew what he was doing. I think it's possible that it was part of an answer that he gave, but I don't know in response to what question.

THE COURT: I'm not going to let a question like that -- you've got to tell me more. I took pretty comprehensive notes. You tell me where that occurred.

MR. WATT: I will, Judge, but not through this witness. If I can move on.

THE COURT: All right.

- **Q**. You and Mr. Lepizzera agreed that this was a bad optics case; is that correct?
- **A.** I think "bad optics" was probably a term that -- at least the word "optics" certainly was a term that was used from time to time.
- **Q**. Do you know what the genesis of that phrase was,

- "bad optics," where that came from as your best memory gives us today?
 - A. I really don't know where that came from or who came up with that.
 - **Q**. Okay. And the bad optics would include, I assume, correct me otherwise, the videotaped depositions of terminally ill people?
 - A. Among other things, I suppose.

- **Q**. Okay. Was there, to your belief, the 800-pound gorilla of public opinion that was the underlying fear in this case from Mr. Caramadre's theory of defense standpoint?
- A. I don't understand your question.
- Q. Mr. Lepizzera, if I ask you to assume said that it was said the 800-pound --
 - MR. McADAMS: I object. He shouldn't be asking a witness to assume what some other witness said and then posing his opinion of whether he agrees with it or not.
 - THE COURT: I tend to agree. Just ask him a straightforward question. Maybe that will get us to it.
 - **Q**. Can you tell us in terms of the defense or the optics defense or a defense by the use of optics of yourself or Mr. Lepizzera, did you prepare any

- demonstrative charts or aids in preparation for the
 trial?
 - A. I'm not sure I understand what you mean by "defense by optics."
 - **Q**. Well, did you prepare any demonstrative aids for utilization during the defense of Mr. Caramadre?
 - A. I did not.

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- Q. Did Mr. Lepizzera?
- A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Okay. Any charts or diagrams prepared by either of the two of you to the best of your knowledge regarding this massive case?
- 13 A. Not that I can recollect offhand, no.
 - MR. WATT: Can I have a minute to check, Judge, on those --

THE COURT: Yes.

- Q. Mr. Traini, I'm going to show you page 119 on the Bates, which contains a couple of e-mails. One from Mr. Lepizzera to you at 5:38, and one from you back to Mr. Lepizzera at 6:30.
- MR. McADAMS: No objection, your Honor.
- THE COURT: All right. What exhibit number is this?
 - MR. WATT: Judge, I think I'm up to BB.
- THE COURT: So this will be Defendant's BB, and

it will be full. Go ahead.

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(Defendant's Exhibit BB admitted in full.)

- **Q**. I'll get that stamp on there, Mr. Traini, in a minute, but this is Exhibit BB in full. And I'd direct your attention, again, to the top e-mail. And you may have already testified to this as to your meaning of the phrase within the parentheses. Unless you have something to add to previous testimony, I'll move on.
- A. I have nothing to add to what I said before.
- Q. Thank you very much.

I have pulled out, Mr. Traini, from pages 158 and 159 of the Bates documentation consecutive pages, e-mails surrounding 6:51 in the morning.

- A. Of what date, Mr. Watt?
- **Q**. Saturday, the 17th. And let me show that to you. Page 159, e-mails, Mr. Traini to Michael Lepizzera and back and forth.

MR. WATT: Judge, I'm going to, unless there's an objection move these as CC.

MR. McADAMS: No objection.

THE COURT: These will be full, CC.

MR. WATT: Thanks, Judge.

(Defendant's Exhibit CC admitted in full.)

MR. WATT: Permission to show this to

25 Mr. Gerstein, Judge, before I question.

THE COURT: Sure.

Q. Directing your attention to the top e-mail on page 158. Mr. Lepizzera indicates that his thought is that it needs not to be put in front of Joe, that being the plea agreements, at this moment. Goes on to chronicle a condition of sleep apnea that he believes

Mr. Caramadre suffers from and believes if he sends it to Joe when he's not alert it will throw him and this process in the wrong direction, and in addition he's waiting for the statement of facts to present the entire package to Joe at one sitting.

Do you have a memory of having received e-mail or having discussed issues contained within that e-mail with Mr. Lepizzera on the morning of the 17th?

- A. I don't have a memory specifically of receiving this particular e-mail at the time or talking to Mr. Lepizzera at the time. I mean, I see what the e-mail says, but I don't recollect the event independently.
- **Q**. At the very bottom, that last e-mail -- again, this is Tony Traini to Mike Lepizzera at 6:30 in the morning, we talked about that before but it's on the Bates so it's going to be in as a duplicative submission.

MR. WATT: Judge, I'd move that and you accepted

it as CC, 158, 159.

THE COURT: All right. It's already been admitted.

- **Q**. Are you aware of any e-mails or communication between you and Mr. Thompson on that Saturday time frame two days pre-plea?
- A. My recollection is that Mr. Thompson was involved in some of the e-mail communications between Mr. Lepizzera and myself and him. I don't remember which ones, exactly.
- Q. I'm going to show you a document that I will mark as DD and ask if that particular e-mail reminds you of a communication from Olin Thompson to you and Mr. Lepizzera around two o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday, the 17th.
- A. I can't see the whole page, Mr. Watt. Is there anything else on there?
- **Q**. No, there's not. Just that one e-mail on Bates 298.

MR. McADAMS: No objection.

THE COURT: All right. I'll make this

Defendant's DD. It will be full, and you can answer
the question.

(Defendant's Exhibit DD admitted in full.)

A. If I understood your question, Mr. Watt, it does

- indicate that there was communication between

 Mr. Lepizzera and myself and Mr. Thompson on that date
 and time.
 - **Q**. That specifically was at least referring to Joe Caramadre and Olin Thompson's belief that he would disagree with the statement of facts received; is that right?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. Do you remember responding to Mr. Thompson?
- A. I don't specifically remember responding to Mr. Thompson.
- Q. Page 213, 14 and 15 off of the Bates are a series of e-mails around the time of Mr. Lepizzera's first communication to the Court and e-mails thereafter. I'm going to show these to you, pages 213, 214 and 215. As a matter of fact, why don't you take a look at them.

(Pause.)

MR. McADAMS: No objection.

THE COURT: No objection to the document. It will be full EE.

(Defendant's Exhibit EE admitted in full.)

- **Q**. I'm going to direct your attention to page 214 of Exhibit EE. Just by way of background, this trial was in progress now four days.
- A. I'm sorry. Was there a question?

- **Q**. In terms of background, this trial was now in progress four days?
- A. I guess.

- **Q**. And the decision to move forward with the trial or not on the Court's part depended upon whether there was a plea taken; is that right?
- A. I'm sorry. I didn't understand your question.
- **Q**. The decision to move forward with the trial or not depended upon the Judge's taking of a valid plea; is that correct?
- A. Well, this was a proposed binding plea, which under the Rules would have required the Court's approval.
- **Q**. Okay. But the Court was concerned, and you're aware that the fact the Court didn't want to get anything to get messed up on Monday morning; is that correct?
- A. There was a concern that -- and I think it's stated somewhere in this e-mail chain because I think I just saw it when you showed it to me, that there was a concern that if the change of plea was in progress and was not completed, that there was a danger that because of the press coverage, the jury would find out about it and it would be very difficult to resume trial with an uncontaminated jury.

- 1 Q. Jury taint was a real concern?
- 2 A. I think it was.

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- Q. Now, this is a letter from Mr. Lepizzera to the Judge at 2:28 in the afternoon?
 - A. What is? It appears to be.
- Q. Reporting as had been agreed upon by counsel and by the Government for some information being tendered to the Court; is that right?
 - A. Well, I didn't read it just now when you put it in front of me. It was only there for a second, but I assume it says whatever it says.
 - **Q**. And the conclusion of that thread, at least it appears to be the thread that relates to communication back and forth of an informational nature to the Court ends at about 5:12 in the afternoon by Mr. Lepizzera writing to Judge Smith at about 5:12 in the afternoon.
 - A. Is that a question?
 - **Q**. Based upon that e-mail thread?
 - A. The e-mail contains a statement about the concern of the change of plea not being completed, I guess.
 - Q. Okay. I'm going to direct your attention -- did you see this e-mail that was sent to Judge Smith as carbon copied to you?
 - A. I did.
- Q. Okay. Now, directing yourself not to the last

- line above the initials ML, but directing yourself to
 the last full paragraph, it indicates, at least in
 Mr. Lepizzera's words, (To the best of our ability)
 that the client is truly willing to enter a knowing,
- 6 A. That's what it says.

voluntary and intelligent plea.

- **Q.** Now, did you edit prior to this being sent to Judge Smith this communication?
 - A. Not that I know of.
- Q. Did you discuss the communication with MikeLepizzera after it was sent?
- 12 A. You mean the language of this communication?
- 13 **Q.** Yes.

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- A. I probably discussed the fact that Michael communicated with the Judge. I don't recall the specific conversation about the language of that e-mail.
- **Q**. Okay.
- 19 A. I don't remember.
 - **Q**. Did you, in fact, make any effort to ascertain from Mr. Caramadre directly whether he was truly willing to enter into a knowing, voluntary, intelligent plea after this e-mail was written to the Court?
 - A. I guess it depends on the time frame that you're talking about. I didn't speak to the Defendant

immediately after that e-mail was written to the Court.

- **Q**. You spoke to him Sunday night?
- A. Correct.

- Q. Had some conversation on Monday morning?
- A. Correct.
 - **Q**. Now, the use of the adverb "truly" willing, what do you understand, if any, to be the distinction between "willing" and "truly willing"?

MR. McADAMS: I object. This is an e-mail written by Mr. Lepizzera, who has already testified. He could have been asked these questions. He apparently wasn't. He's asking Mr. Traini what it means. It's getting nowhere.

THE COURT: I don't know what relevance the distinction between "truly willing" and "willing" would have legally anyway. I mean, what are you getting at?

MR. WATT: Judge, this particular witness doesn't have any memory or knowledge or input or editing functioning regarding the letter sent to the Court; and so, therefore, I don't have any more questions of him on this particular e-mail.

THE COURT: You're not -- well, it will be in the evidence, I guess, but the context of Mr. Lepizzera's use of language is a response to what I sent him. You haven't put that up. I mean, unless

you're --

MR. WATT: Judge, we'll parse the e-mails both from the Court and to the Court, but I see a tremendous distinction between somebody saying, Judge, we're going to do our best and make sure he's willing and somebody indicating to the Court truly willing, which seems to imply to the Court that they're going to go a step above and beyond to ensure that this is not something left to the last minute to pull out of the air.

THE COURT: That's because I said in my e-mail, which I haven't looked at in how ever many months it's been, that I know I said to Mr. Lepizzera that I did not want a plea to fall through so as to avoid jury taint.

MR. WATT: I think the Court is exactly correct.

THE COURT: So Mr. Lepizzera is reacting to my
e-mail.

MR. WATT: Understood.

THE COURT: I guess you've withdrawn the question so --

MR. WATT: Yes, Judge, I have.

Q. Mr. Traini, I've gotten 176 and 177 off the Bates, and I'll mark it as FF and I'm going to show it to you first consisting of two pages.

MR. McADAMS: No objection.

THE COURT: All right. FF will be full without objection.

(Defendant's Exhibit FF admitted in full.)

- A. I think you showed me these before, Mr. Watt.
- **Q**. I think I did the first page. I don't think I had the full thread. That was part of the problem.
- A. No.

- Q. You saw both of them?
- A. You showed them both to me.
 - Q. Marked as Exhibit 176, two pages, Exhibit FF is the 8:49 e-mail from Mr. Traini to Mr. Lepizzera talking about the <u>Alford</u> plea being out of the question and you indicate, If he thinks he has to lie to plead, then we are not going anywhere. I don't think we can even let him go that way. Maybe you want to tell him tonight it is absolutely out.

The next line, In fact, I raised this with Lee on Thursday or Friday and it was already rejected on the management level. Your call.

What did you mean by the words, "your call"?

- A. I think I meant that it was up to Mr. Lepizzera to relay that information to the Defendant at that time.
- **Q**. That e-mail from you to Mr. Lepizzera was in response to an e-mail upon which you were carbon copied or e-mail copied from Joseph Caramadre?

1 Α. Yes. And I think that response was -- if you can just put that back for a second, Mr. Watt. I think 2 3 that answer I gave you about "your call" about 4 responding at that time was in response to the "I don't 5 need an answer tonight." 6 Q. When did Mr. Lepizzera respond to you about 7 whether or not Mr. Caramadre thought that he had to lie 8 to plead and have that accepted after those e-mails of 9 Saturday night? I don't know. 10 Α. 11 MR. WATT: One second, please, Judge, if I 12 could? 13 THE COURT: Sure. 14 (Pause.) 15 No further questions, please, Judge. MR. WATT: 16 THE COURT: Thank you. 17 Mr. McAdams? 18 MR. McADAMS: No redirect, your Honor. Thank 19 you. 20 THE COURT: All right. Your can step down. 21 Thank you very much. 22 THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Are there any further witnesses from 24 the Government? 25 MR. McADAMS: No other Government witnesses,

1 your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Does the Defendant have any rebuttal evidence?

MR. WATT: We do, Judge. First of all, we'd like to call Father Lacombe.

MR. McADAMS: Your Honor, I'd object. I don't know that Father Lacombe has any testimony relevant to this case.

THE COURT: Would you give me a brief offer of proof, Mr. Watt, about what this testimony would entail?

MR. WATT: I will, Judge. The Father has put in a statement in one of my brother's memoranda, memoranda one or memoranda two, and this offer of proof relates directly to Mr. Lepizzera's statement that he never affirmatively represented his belief, that being Mr. Lepizzera's belief in Mr. Caramadre's innocence. The Father would testify to this Court that on multiple occasions at both the lake house and at Mr. Caramadre's house, among other conversations, Mr. Lepizzera specifically used the words as to his personal belief in Mr. Caramadre's innocence.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I guess in an abundance of caution, I'll let you put the testimony on. Go ahead. It sounds like this will be very brief.

1 MR. WATT: Should be very brief, Judge. 2 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead. Call the 3 witness. 4 FATHER ROBERT E. LACOMBE, first having been duly 5 sworn, testified as follows: THE CLERK: Please state your name and spell 6 your last name for the record. 7 8 THE WITNESS: Father Robert E. Lacombe, L-A-C-O-M-B-E. 9 10 THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon, Father. 11 THE WITNESS: Good afternoon, Judge. 12 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WATT 13 Q. Father, what is your employment? 14 Α. Roman Catholic priest of the Diocese of 15 Providence. 16 Q. For how many years? 17 Α. Approximately 21 years. 18 Q. In the course of those duties, have you come to know both Mr. Caramadre and Mr. Lepizzera? 19 20 Α. I have, yes. 21 Have you known them in a religious context or 22 personal context, a blend? Please describe the 23 relationship. 24 Α. A blend of both. I have substituted at times at 25 Holy Apostles Church and have celebrated Mass on

several occasions there in the presence of

Mr. Caramadre and Mr. Lepizzera, particularly on some

occasions for the Men of St. Joseph's; and also

pursuant to that social relationship through

Mr. Caramadre with Mr. Lepizzera on a few occasions.

Q. You've heard the proffer that I gave to the Court as to what your testimony in my view would be.

Do you have specific recollection as to any particular points in time where the issue of Mr. Caramadre's innocence came up as it relates to a conversation you had with Mr. Lepizzera?

- A. Yes. I recall some time in the fall of 2011, the reason I can cite that date is due to the fact that it took place during Patriot season and the viewing of the Patriot's game at Joseph Caramadre's lake house.
- Mr. Lepizzera was seated directly to my left. And when we discussed the case in a cursory manner, he was emphatic about Joe's innocence and almost appeared to be on a spiritual quest to bring the truth to light and to defend vigorously his friend and his client. And on that occasion, of course, he made clear to me that his estimation was that Joe was innocent of the accusations that were leveled against him.
- **Q**. Was there a subsequent occasion that comes to your mind in which that same topic came up?

- A. Yes. I had a couple of conversations with Mr. Lepizzera, the second of which I'm not quite sure. I believe it took place, again, at Mr. Caramadre's main residence in Cranston, and there another clear attestation to the innocence of Joe and kind of -- I got the impression that Mr. Lepizzera was putting this within the context of the spiritual brotherhood through the Men of St. Joseph and that this was something he was doing on a personal as well as on a professional basis to vindicate his client.
 - Q. On those specific memory opportunities that you heard this, who was present besides yourself and Mr. Lepizzera?
 - A. Present on those occasions would have Joe
 Caramadre, Joe Caramadre's children, Michael
 Lepizzera's son and I believe Joe Caramadre's nephew,
 Devon, I believe his name is.
 - Q. And on the second occasion?
 - A. On the second occasion, it was at Joe's house.

 Again, it would have been Joe's children and Joe, and possibly, I believe, a friend of Joe's by the name of Joe Di Noia.
 - **Q.** You presided over the Mass prior to the start of trial at Mr. Caramadre's house?
- 25 A. Yes, I did.

1 MR. WATT: I have nothing further, Judge. 2 THE COURT: Thank you. Any cross-examination? MR. McADAMS: Yes, your Honor. 3 4 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. McADAMS Q. Good afternoon, Father. 5 Good afternoon. 6 Α. 7 Q. So it's your testimony that you had this 8 conversation with Mr. Lepizzera in the fall of 2011? 9 Α. I believe it was the fall of 2011, yes. That would have been before Mr. Caramadre had been 10 Q. indicted? 11 12 I'm sorry. This would have been in the fall of 13 2012. I'm sorry. 14 Q. When in the fall of 2012? 15 Early football season. Α. 16 Q. Early football season. So shortly before the 17 trial began? 18 Α. Yes. 19 Q. Now, in that conversations with Mr. Lepizzera, did 20 he tell you about the admissions that Mr. Caramadre 21 made to him? 22 Let me rephrase this. Now, my memory -- this took place in the fall of 2011. 23 So it was the fall of 2011? 24 Q.

Yes. It was not in fall of 2012.

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Α.

- 1 Q. So it was a year before the trial took place?
- 2 A. Correct.
- Q. In fact, it was before Mr. Caramadre had actually even been indicted by the Grand Jury, correct?
- 5 A. I believe it was right around the time that that happened.
- Q. So it was before Mr. Lepizzera would have received discovery from the Government, correct?
 - **A**. I believe so, yes.
- 10 **Q**. You don't actually know when the evidence was given to Mr. Lepizzera, do you?
- 12 A. I don't know.
 - Q. It would have been before Jencks material were provided to Mr. Lepizzera; is that right?
- 15 A. Correct.

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- 16 Q. You understand what Jencks materials are?
- 17 A. I believe so.
- Q. Witness statements, Grand Jury reports, interviews of what the witnesses actually said.

Your conversation with Mr. Lepizzera would have been before he received those materials; is that right?

- A. Correct.
- **Q**. That would have been before Mr. Lepizzera had done his mock cross-examination of Mr. Caramadre, correct?
- 25 A. I'm not sure when Mr. Lepizzera did his mock

1 cross-examination.

- **Q**. In that conversation, did he tell you that he had conducted a mock cross-examination of Mr. Caramadre?
- A. No, he did not.
- **Q.** Did he tell you that Mr. Caramadre had admitted to him that he lied to various representatives of different companies, including LifeMark, including Ameritrade?
 - A. No, he did not.
 - Q. Did he tell you that Mr. Caramadre admitted to him that he had falsely put a terminally ill man, Robert Mizzoni's address as his parents' address in order to prevent the insurance company from reaching him?
 - A. No.
 - **Q**. He didn't tell you that?
- **A**. No.
- Q. Now, Father, you actually met with Mr. Caramadre during the weekend before he pled guilty, didn't you?
- 19 A. Correct.
- Q. It was your advice to him that he should plead guilty, correct?
 - A. It was my advice to him that he should be following what appeared to be his counsel's direction at that point, and I'm the one that proffered the possibility of Alford plea because Joe was very clear

- 1 to me that he would be lying if he pled guilty.
- Q. But it was your advice to him that he should plead quilty?
 - **A.** I said an <u>Alford</u> plea, and I said you follow your attorney's direction because I wasn't present for this trial. I was not in a position to offer advice.
- Q. You weren't present; you didn't see the evidence come in at trial?
 - A. I was familiar with the evidence through Joe.
- 10 **Q**. So you knew what he told you?
- 11 A. Correct. What I read as well.
- 12 **Q**. You didn't come and sit in the gallery and watch the trial?
- 14 A. No, I did not.

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- 15 **Q**. You didn't watch what the witnesses said under oath?
- 17 A. No, I did not.
- 18 Q. You didn't watch the cross-examination of
- 19 Mr. Lepizzera?
- 20 A. No, I did not.
- Q. Okay. So your opinion of how the trial was going was based on what Mr. Caramadre told you?
- A. Yes. And what I was able to garner through the newspaper and media coverage.
- Q. Now, you did submit an affidavit in this case, did

1 you not?

- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And in that affidavit you wrote that you had advised Mr. Caramadre to plead guilty?
 - A. That affidavit, I believe, stated that I advised Mr. Caramadre to follow the directives of his counsel at the time.
 - **Q**. And that affidavit doesn't say anything about an Alford plea, does it?
 - A. I didn't mention an <u>Alford</u> plea in the affidavit, no.
 - **Q**. But it was your advice to Mr. Caramadre that he should follow the advice of his attorneys?
 - A. My exact statement to him was it appears that your attorneys are telling you they cannot defend you in this case. It appears. Consequently, you should probably follow their advice because it was made clear to me through Mr. Caramadre that there was some minatory statement on the part of his attorneys that any prolongation of these processes or this process would lead to increased sentence time. So obviously, time was of the essence if what he was telling me was true.
 - **Q**. But it was your advice that he should follow their advice?

- A. At that time, yes. Because I was not aware -
 because I was not aware that there had been what
- 3 appeared to be a lackadaisical defense.
- 4 Q. How did you become aware that there was a
- 5 lackadaisical defense?
- 6 A. Through regular conversations with Mr. Caramadre,
- 7 with his family, with those who witnessed the trial
- 8 proceedings with Mr. Lepizzera after the fact.
- 9 Q. So let's break those down. So Mr. Caramadre told
- 10 you that there was a lackadaisical defense?
- 11 **A**. Yes.
- 12 Q. And his family members told you that there was a
- 13 lackadaisical defense?
- 14 **A**. Yes.
- 15 Q. Did you request that you could review the
- 16 transcript?
- 17 **A.** I did. Yes.
- 18 Q. And what did Mr. Caramadre tell you?
- 19 A. I reviewed the transcripts.
- 20 Q. You reviewed the transcripts of the entire trial?
- 21 A. Not the entire trial, but certain segments.
- 22 **Q**. What segments did you review?
- 23 A. First of all, I was aware that there had not been
- an opening argument, that there was minimal
- 25 cross-examination. I saw that in the initial days of

- the trial. I believe I only reviewed the first or second day.
 - **Q**. How did you become aware of those facts? How did you come to notice that there was no opening statement?
 - A. Well, through looking at the transcript and also in discussions with Mr. Caramadre and his family and people who had witnessed the trial.
 - **Q**. Are you an attorney?
 - A. I am not.

- **Q**. So did you have some strongly-held belief as to whether an attorney should give an opening statement in a criminal case?
- A. Well, I believe, what I can relate to Joe is I believe that first impressions are lasting impressions and because there had been a plethora of information presented against him, that I believe that an opening statement, and I had conferred with attorney friends of mine, that an opening statement would have been warranted to put the matter in context.
- **Q**. Did you do that over the weekend before you gave your advice to Mr. Caramadre to plead guilty?
- A. No. No. Post-facto.
- **Q.** You did that after, in fact, his attorneys had drafted this motion to withdraw the guilty plea, correct?

1 Α. Right. 2 So after they had formulated this argument, you Q. 3 went out and spoke to other people, and you became convinced that it was a good argument? 4 5 Α. Correct. 6 MR. McADAMS: No further questions, your Honor. THE COURT: Any redirect? 7 8 MR. WATT: No, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: All right. Father, you can step 10 down. Thank you. Any other rebuttal evidence? 11 12 MR. WATT: Yes, Judge. Paula Caramadre, please. 13 PAULA CARAMADRE, first having been duly sworn, 14 testified as follows: 15 THE CLERK: Please state your name and spell 16 your last name for the record. 17 THE WITNESS: Paula M. Caramadre, C-A-R-A-M-A-D-R-E. 18 19 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mrs. Caramadre. 20 Go ahead, Mr. Watt. 21 MR. WATT: Thank you, Judge. 22 **DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WATT** 23 Mrs. Caramadre, how long married to Mr. Caramadre? Q. 24 Α. Going on 23 years.

Children?

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Q.

- 1 A. Three.
- 2 **Q**. Okay. Were you present on Sunday, the evening,
- 3 November 18th, 2012, in your home?
 - A. Yes.

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- THE COURT: Before you answer, slide that mike up a little bit, please. Thank you.
- Q. Had you come to the trial of your husband after its inception?
 - A. I was there for two days.
- 10 Q. Okay. And what was the second day of the week?
- 11 A. I think it was Thursday.
- 12 **Q**. After the second day, as you best recall, when was the next day you came to court?
- 14 A. I only went the first two days. That was it. I 15 believe Tuesday and Wednesday.
 - Q. Was there a reason you didn't go back?
- 17 A. Yes. I wasn't well enough to return.
- Q. Okay. From the time that you left the court on that second day, did you do anything out in the community between that day and Sunday evening?
- 21 A. I don't believe so.
- 22 **Q**. Did you see any healthcare providers?
- 23 **A**. I did.
- Q. Did you conduct any of your normal religious activities?

1 Α. On Sunday, that Sunday, I went to Mass. 2 Q. Did you go with anyone? Okav. 3 Α. My family. 4 Q. Being? 5 Α. Joe and the kids. 6 Q. And from there, where did you go? Α. I went home. 7 8 Q. Okav. Now do you recall Sunday night? 9 THE COURT: Could we just -- could I have 10 counsel come up just for a minute. 11 (Side-bar conference.) 12 THE COURT: I'm kind of shocked that you put 13

THE COURT: I'm kind of shocked that you put Mrs. Caramadre on the stand. Before this goes any further, I just want to make sure that I assume you've discussed with her all the ramifications of going on the stand and subjecting her to cross-examination by Mr. McAdams. I mean, have you considered whether by putting her on the stand you've now waived spousal privilege? I assume you have considered that.

MR. WATT: I have, Judge.

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THE COURT: Do you consider it waived?

MR. WATT: As to the conversations that I intend to elicit information about, absolutely.

THE COURT: I don't think it may be as limited as that and you're opening a door here that -- I mean,

I guess you know what you're doing, but are you sure you want to do this?

MR. WATT: I am, Judge.

MR. McADAMS: You didn't call her in your case-in-chief.

MR. WATT: Her affidavits are in for purposes of cross-examination if you want to use it. This goes directly to the points of what happened on Sunday night as well as Mr. Lepizzera's professing of his belief in Mr. Caramadre's innocence as well as Mr. Lepizzera's inquiry on repeated occasions of Mrs. Caramadre we can't afford to let Joe have a mental breakdown as well. So it goes to the state of mind, which is a crucial question this Court is going to have to answer in its own mind to determining this motion is my proffer to the Court.

THE COURT: Okay. You're assuring me that you have fully discussed this with her.

MR. WATT: I've had her twice in the office outside of Mr. Caramadre's presence, and she's going to say she doesn't know a lot but she knows she heard specific words come out of Mr. Traini's mouth. She knows other things that Mr. Lepizzera said to her leading up to that and, yeah.

THE COURT: He's going to want to go a lot of

other places with this examination beyond that. That depends on what your questions are. Are you taking the position that a spousal privilege continues in place for some purposes or is it totally waived? I did not expect this.

MR. WATT: The answer is she is not going to say based upon my conversations with her anything that is going to constitute an admission as to the elements of this particular criminality or alleged criminality.

THE COURT: All right. We'll see where it goes. (End of side-bar conference.)

- **Q**. Do you recall Sunday night prior to the giving of the plea?
- A. Yes.

- **Q**. Can you tell the Court what you recollect having been said during that Sunday night meeting in your home?
- A. Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera came and wanted Joe to sign some papers and he said, "How can I do this? I'll be lying to the Judge."

Mr. Traini said something like you may think you're lying now, but right before you say it, you won't be lying. Which I didn't understand and I had to -- I got up and left for a short time and came back.

Q. How long was the entire session in your home?

- A. I think 20, 25 minutes.
- Q. Okay. Was there any discussion, as best you can recall, with regards to estimates or thoughts regarding how much time your husband was facing?
 - A. Well, he said the sooner we do this, the better it is because we'll make the Judge angry if we continue it. And as far as time, he said it's possible very little to no time.

MR. WATT: Okay. No further questions, Judge.
THE COURT: Cross.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. McADAMS

- Q. Good afternoon, Mrs. Caramadre.
- 13 A. Good afternoon.
- Q. So your husband -- you and your husband have been married for 23 years?
- 16 **A**. Almost.

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- Q. Obviously, you love your husband very dearly?
- 18 **A**. I do.
- 19 **Q**. And you don't want him to be convicted of this crime, correct?
- 21 A. Well, he didn't commit any crimes so --
- 22 Q. And you don't want him to be found guilty?
- 23 A. That's right.
- Q. If he's found guilty, then he'll go to prison for a long time and you'll lose him for a long period of

- 1 time?
- 2 **A**. Right.
- 3 Q. And you obviously don't want that to happen?
- 4 A. That's right.
- 5 Q. In fact, your family might end up owing many, many
- 6 millions of dollars to the various companies that come
- 7 after him?
- 8 A. I don't know that.
- 9 Q. You don't want that to happen either, do you?
- 10 **A**. No.
- 11 Q. Okay. And obviously, when this trial occurred,
- 12 you were upset; is that fair to say?
- 13 A. I was more than upset.
- 14 Q. You filed an affidavit in the case earlier, do you
- 15 remember that?
- 16 **A**. Yes.
- 17 Q. Do you remember that you wrote in the affidavit
- 18 that the first time you had ever heard the allegations
- 19 against your husband was when Mr. Vilker gave his
- 20 opening statement?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 **Q**. So the years before the trial began, your husband
- 23 didn't tell you what the allegations of the Government
- 24 were?
- 25 A. That the -- he -- some of them were that he had

- 1 given misinformation to the terminally ill.
- Q. That's what your husband had told you that the Government was alleging?
 - A. Well, he told me other things. I didn't remember everything.
 - **Q**. Was that a true statement in your affidavit that you wrote that the first time that you had heard the factual allegations was when Mr. Vilker gave his opening statement?
- 10 A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, you weren't present in your husband'smeetings with Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. Traini, were you?
- 13 A. No.
- 14 **Q**. Other than that Sunday evening conversation that took place at your house?
 - **A**. Right.
- Q. So you weren't there when your husband admitted to

 Mr. Lepizzera that he had lied to representatives from

 Ameritrade, were you?
- 20 A. I don't know that to be true.
- Q. But you weren't there when they had that conversation?
- 23 A. I wasn't there at that meeting.
- Q. And you weren't there when Mr. Lepizzera did a mock cross-examination of your husband?

- 1 A. I was not there.
- \mathbf{Q} . Okay. Now, as you watched the testimony of the
- 3 trial on the first day, the opening statement,
- 4 Mr. Wiley's testimony, you were upset by the testimony
- 5 that you saw, weren't you?
- 6 **A**. Yes.
- 7 Q. You saw some documents put on the screen that had
- 8 your name on them?
- 9 A. Um-hum. (Affirmative.)
- 10 Q. That included your signature or purported
- 11 signature?
- 12 **A.** Yes.
- 13 Q. And next to Mr. Wiley's signature?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And both of those signatures were notarized, do
- 16 vou remember that?
- 17 **A.** Yes.
- 18 Q. You recognized that that wasn't your signature
- 19 there, correct?
- 20 A. No.
- 21 Q. Is it your testimony that, in fact, it was your
- 22 signature on that document?
- 23 A. I am not sure if that was my signature, but it
- 24 looked like my signature.
- 25 Q. It looked like your signature?

A. Yes.

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- Q. It looked like the same signature that you used to sign the affidavit that you submitted in this case?
 - A. You'd have to put them in front of me.
- Q. Now, on the night of November 18th when Mr. Traini
 and Mr. Lepizzera came to meet with you and
- 7 Mr. Caramadre, you were very upset; is that fair to 8 say?
 - A. Yes.
- 10 **Q**. You had suffered an emotional breakdown a few days earlier?
- 12 **A.** Yes.
- 13 Q. Were you having any memory issues?
- 14 A. Of the days after, I may have.
- Q. So your memory isn't perfect as to what exactly was said at that meeting; is that fair to say?
- 17 A. I remember that.
- 18 **Q**. You remember it exactly?
- 19 A. That was pretty close to it. Word-for-word? I don't think so.
- 21 Q. What do you remember Mr. Lepizzera and
- 22 Mr. Traini's response being to your husband's question?
- 23 A. Mr. Traini said, As an attorney I can't tell you
- to lie. And he went on to say you may think you're
- 25 lying now, but right before in front of the Judge you

1 won't be lying.

- **Q**. And did you -- did the meeting continue?
- 3 **A**. It did.

- 4 Q. How long did it continue after that?
- 5 A. Not much longer. Maybe ten minutes or so.
- 6 **Q**. What was the understanding as the meeting ended?
- 7 A. That there would be -- he would be pleading guilty on Monday.
- 9 Q. And your husband's decision was to plead guilty?
- 10 A. Well, he did it under stress.
- 11 Q. Did he say, "I'm doing it under stress"?
- 12 A. I know he was doing it under stress.
- 13 Q. Because you were under stress?
- 14 A. I was under stress and so was he.
- 15 **Q**. Did he say, "I'm under stress"?
- 16 A. He said, "I am depressed." He spoke to me, not in
- 17 the meeting. I knew he was depressed and wasn't able
- to make strong decisions. And had I not -- if I wasn't
- 19 ill, I would have been able to help him.
- 20 Q. So he said that to you outside of the presence of
- 21 Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. Traini?
- 22 A. About him being depressed?
- 23 **Q**. Yes.
- 24 A. That was a known fact.
- 25 Q. Because he's been depressed for many years?

He has. 1 Α. 2 MR. McADAMS: No further questions. 3 THE COURT: Redirect. MR. WATT: Please, Judge. 4 5 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WATT 6 Q. Does Mr. Caramadre have your authority to sign vour name from time to time? 7 8 Α. He does. 9 MR. WATT: No further questions, Judge. 10 THE COURT: Any recross? 11 MR. McADAMS: No, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. You can step 13 down. Thank you very much. 14 MR. WATT: Judge, I'd like to call Susan 15 Caramadre. 16 MR. McADAMS: I'd like to know what this is in 17 rebuttal of. Mr. Caramadre had an opportunity to put 18 on a case. He didn't call any of these witnesses. 19 THE COURT: Can you give us an offer of proof, 20 please? 21 MR. WATT: I will, Judge. 22 THE COURT: Come on up. 23 MR. WATT: Susan Caramadre was present in this 24 courtroom before this Court on the date of November 25 19th, among other dates, leading up to the plea in this

case on November 19th. And immediately prior to the taking of the plea by the Court, Joseph Caramadre and Mrs. Caramadre had a conversation in which he indicated to her, and I don't want to put words, that he continued to profess his innocence to Mrs. Caramadre. This is right juxtaposed to the taking --

THE COURT: What is it in rebuttal to?

MR. WATT: It's in rebuttal to the lack of questioning, affirmative questioning by either of his defense counsel to have ascertained the state of mind of Joseph Caramadre as to, and that's where the word "truly" comes in, Judge, his true state of mind as to whether he believed he was innocent, believed he was guilty when he came before this Court.

MR. McADAMS: I object, your Honor. That's not rebuttal of any testimony that came in at this hearing.

THE COURT: It doesn't sound like rebuttal testimony. What testimony did the Government put on is this testimony designed to rebut?

MR. WATT: It's designed to rebut the statement by Mr. Lepizzera that he never professed his belief in Mr. Caramadre's innocence and the way in which Mr. Lepizzera finessed a question in response to the nolo Alford plea raised by Mr. Caramadre on Saturday. And it's come out very clearly from both Mr. Lepizzera

and from Mr. Traini that there was no affirmative question asked to insure for this Court that it was a true giving of a voluntary, knowing, intelligent plea to this Court or whether it was something that Mr. Caramadre had to do to protect his wife and children and that the truth didn't matter.

THE COURT: That's not what you just described as what her testimony --

MR. WATT: Her testimony, Judge, is going to be in this court on the very moments prior to the giving of the plea, this woman heard Mr. Caramadre say, I'm going before the Court and I'm going to lie about my guilt.

MR. McADAMS: Your Honor, I object. I'm sure
Mr. Caramadre told everybody in his family that he was
going to lie. That doesn't mean he was going to lie.

THE COURT: I understand, Mr. McAdams.

You just told me she was going to rebut something that Mr. Lepizzera said. She can't rebut something Mr. Lepizzera said by testifying to something Mr. Caramadre said.

MR. WATT: The magic moment, so-called, Judge, has been brought out by virtue of Mr. Traini leaving the question hovering in the air on Sunday night that was somehow supposed to magically occur to

him before you for the plea colloquy.

Mr. Caramadre at the time of the colloquy with this
Court is completely and distinctly rebutted
affirmatively by this witness as to what was in his
belief or not of his counsel at the time in furtherance
of their candor responsibility of this court tendered

THE COURT: I don't think I really understood what you just said, but here's the thing. This is rebuttal testimony. If she can rebut something specific that came out on the Government's case, then I'll let her testify. But what you've told me so far doesn't sound like there is anything that is rebuttal in nature.

MR. WATT: The Court will make its ruling,

Judge. I proffered what I could with regards to

Mrs. Caramadre. It's going to be a bing-bang question
and answer. It seems to me as though there might be
some extension of what might be technical rules of
rebuttal, but I think it goes to the heart of the
matter, what was in Mr. Caramadre's mind when he was
directly before you.

THE COURT: All right. Let's get the witness sworn. You can ask your question. Let's see how it goes.

<u>SUSAN CARAMADRE</u>, first having been duly sworn,

testified as follows: 1 2 THE CLERK: Please state your name and spell 3 your last name for the record. 4 THE WITNESS: Susan Caramadre, 5 C-A-R-A-M-A-D-R-E. 6 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Caramadre. THE WITNESS: Go ahead. 7 8 THE COURT: Go ahead. 9 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WATT 10 Q. Mrs. Caramadre, what is your relation to Mr. Caramadre? 11 12 I'm his aunt by marriage. Okay. And did you have an occasion to be present 13 Q. 14 at any point in time during the trial of Mr. Caramadre? 15 I was there all four days. Α. 16 Q. Okay. Did you have occasion to visit 17 Mr. Caramadre after the fourth day of trial prior to 18 the plea on November 19th? 19 Α. No. 20 Were you here present in the court on November Q. 21 19th? 22 Α. That's Monday? 23 Q. That's Monday. 24 Α. Yes, I was. 25 Q. And did you have occasion to have any conversation

1 with Mr. Caramadre immediately prior to the Court 2 coming and sitting and conducting the colloquy? 3 Α. Yes, I did. 4 Q. Can you tell the Court in your best recollection 5 what was the substance of that conversation? 6 Α. I didn't know he was going to plead. I came in 7 and we were standing in the corner down there, and he 8 said that this was the first lie he was telling when he 9 pled guilty because his family needed him, that he had 10 moral obligations and this is what was necessary. 11 MR. WATT: I have nothing further, Judge. 12 THE COURT: Cross? 13 MR. McADAMS: No, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: All right. You may step down. 15 Thank you. 16 Any other witnesses? 17 Just Mr. Caramadre, Judge, and that MR. WATT: 18 will wrap it. 19 THE COURT: Who did you just call? 20 MR. WATT: Joseph Caramadre, Judge. 21 THE COURT: All right. 22 MR. WATT: Judge, could I have perhaps a 23 five-minute break at this point in time to try to focus 24 us down within the technical and strict rules of 25 rebuttal testimony?

THE COURT: No. Let's just get through this.

We'll take perhaps a break after this.

JOSEPH CARAMADRE, Resumes stand.

THE COURT: Mr. Caramadre, you're still under oath. You previously testified in this matter so you may sit.

Go ahead, Mr. Watt.

MR. WATT: Thank you, Judge.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WATT

Q. Mr. Maltais is the subject matter if I could,
Mr. Caramadre, at the time that the trial started, who
did you expect to be the individual --

MR. McADAMS: I object to this line of questioning. There was nothing brought out in the Government's case about Mr. Maltais. There were a few questions on cross-examination regarding an investigator in which he was one of the potential witnesses. Mr. Maltais has never come up in the context of this proceeding. Apart from that, it's beyond the scope.

MR. WATT: Judge, I suggest, respectfully, that it's not beyond the scope. I think it goes to one of the many factors that the Court may have to consider as whether these attorneys did their job within the confines of First Circuit law and common sense. The

issue of Mr. Maltais is perhaps crucial as it relates to Mr. Lepizzera. Mr. Lepizzera said he was --

THE COURT: I'll let you have some questions.

Go ahead. Overruled.

- **Q**. Mr. Caramadre, at the point in time this trial started, who did you believe was going to conduct the examinations of Mr. Maltais?
- A. Mr. Lepizzera.

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- **Q.** When did that change, if at all, in terms of your awareness?
- A. It only changed after the plea and when I read the e-mails between the Government and Mr. Lepizzera.
- **Q**. So right through and including the plea you had no idea that Mr. Lepizzera was not going to do the cross-examination?
- A. That's correct.
- **Q**. You heard Mr. Lepizzera tell this Court about certain what he characterized as admissions; is that correct?
- A. That's correct.
- 21 Q. You take deference with that statement?
- 22 **A**. Yes, I do.
- 23 **Q**. Why?
- A. Because Mr. Lepizzera has turned statements made by his client to an attorney and converted it to an

admission to make it sound more sensational, to make it seem like there's an admission of guilt. I take great issue with Mr. Lepizzera coming up and just listing admissions that he believes might speak to guilt. However, when finally asked, at least he admitted that I never admitted any admissions of guilt to him.

- Q. Did you hear him use the word "forgery"?
- A. Yes. Very disappointing that Mr. Lepizzera came up here and perjured himself.

MR. McADAMS: Objection, your Honor. This line of questioning is just an opportunity for Mr. Caramadre to pontificate about his views in the case. He can give a statement at sentencing.

THE COURT: I'll overrule the objection. Go ahead.

A. Mr. Lepizzera is a very intelligent --

THE COURT: There's no question before you.

- **Q**. Did you ever get a defense team prepared document indicating to you in written form the strengths and weaknesses of your case?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever indicate that you would not testify?
- 23 A. No.

Q. Did you ever indicate that you would not or you did not want to testify?

1 Α. No. 2 Judge, I have nothing further. MR. WATT: 3 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 4 MR. McADAMS: No questions, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Thank you. You may step 5 6 down. Anything further, Mr. Watt? 7 MR. WATT: No, Judge, subject to the 8 representations by my brother, Mr. Olen, as to the 9 admission for purposes of this hearing of the 10 attachments to memoranda one and memoranda two as well 11 as that last issue that the Court indicated would be 12 referred to as a matter under seal. 13 THE COURT: Right. Then are you ready to argue 14 the case or the motion. 15 Court indicated perhaps I could have MR. WATT: 16 five minutes just to collect my thoughts. 17 How long do you need to argue this? THE COURT: 18 MR. WATT: Twenty minutes, Judge. 19 What does the Government want? THE COURT: 20 MR. McADAMS: I think 10 or 15 minutes is fine, 21 your Honor. 22 THE COURT: All right. Let's just go off the record for a moment. 23 24 (Recess.) THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Watt. 25

MR. WATT: Thank you, Judge.

Judge, I start off with a declaration that whether it's legal counsel or football or hindsight in general, I suppose in one sense there's nothing easier than taking a shot or two at fellow counsel, long-term members of the bar; and the defense bar here in Rhode Island is extremely small, and I don't mean to impute any ad hominum attack on anybody.

That being said, Judge, Mr. Lepizzera's testimony, I think, should strike the Court as having been more than artful, rising to the level of feigned obeisance to the Court. He was able, Judge, to ferret out before Mr. Olen had even asked the question where it was that he believed Mr. Olen was going with a line of questioning and so as to save the Court time, he was going to get right down to it and give the answer which Mr. Olen had started the quest for in his questioning.

However, when it comes to the important facts of this case, we have a man who by his own statements indicates to the Court that he's burnt out, that he has no vivid memory, that an over-demanding client on the one hand versus a hands-off client on the other has simply become too much for Mr. Lepizzera on Sunday night. And he can't really remember what it is that Mr. Traini says or doesn't say, but his memory is

incredible with regards to converting statements into his beliefs as to what they constitute, that is, declarations of fact or declarations not to worry about it, all of a sudden in Mike Lepizzera's mind some three years into this case converts themselves into some sort of quasi-admissions that may well create a conflict for Mike.

And I think if you look at the documents, Judge, in this case, that being the September plea bargain request for permission to open negotiations with the Government rejected out of hand by Mr. Caramadre, if you look at the November 19th statement put in front of Mr. Caramadre, who wasn't reading anything at that point in time to sign, Mr. Traini was relying in great part on Mr. Lepizzera's handing off to Mr. Traini of the bringing home of the plea before this Court.

I indicated to the Court that I thought the jocular comments on Thursday night over my client and was it now Mr. Traini's half client and Mr. Lepizzera saying he's all yours, in capital letters. It's very clear that Michael Lepizzera himself was undergoing an enormous amount of stress. So much stress that he couldn't bring himself to do an opening statement. He couldn't bring himself to question a la Flanders and Pine. He couldn't articulate exactly where it was he

was going. He talked about not investigating and having an investigator examine witnesses so as not to be able to fill in the blanks, whatever those may be, of the Government's case.

He talked about the bad optics but he never prepared any sort of contrary optic, and he gave the jury absolutely no inkling other than standing up in court and not identifying himself as Michael Lepizzera. Mr. Traini was the first one that stood up at the time of the introduction to the jury. He identifies himself as Mr. Lepizzera to the jury, a fairly distant way to impress one's intended putting forth of your own credibility before this jury and a long trial.

And who's the guy, Judge, who stands up at the time of the taking of the plea? Not the Christian brother, not the person who was assigned client control, not the person that is intimately familiar with Mr. Caramadre's family, not the person who is a Christian brother of the Men of St. Joseph's, not the person that teaches catechism with Mr. Caramadre. It's Mr. Traini, who on a cut-and-dried plea before this court, the man that he refers to in this court anyway as the Defendant, gets up, pauses as he told this Court and lies to the Court and has made that known to the Court, subjecting himself to perjury.

Mr. Caramadre's wife wasn't here on Monday morning. So any of this nonsense about he's taking one position in front of his wife and another position in front of others is simply not borne out by the facts.

Mr. Lepizzera intentionally, and the e-mails show it, kept Mr. Caramadre out of the loop from Friday afternoon --

THE COURT: I want to be clear on what you just said. Did you just say that Mr. Traini stood up, paused and lied to the court, subjecting himself to perjury?

MR. WATT: I did not say Mr. Traini. I said Mr. Caramadre as he testified to you, Judge, he got up with Mr. Traini at his side, not Mr. Lepizzera at his side and he paused before he answered the question to you and he said he specifically remembered it. He said so help -- I lied to the court and then he said the words "guilty" to you, Judge. That's Mr. Caramadre's testimony.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WATT: I didn't say Mr. Traini. If I misspoke I apologize both to him as well as the Court, never in my mind even to have made the statement.

Mr. Lepizzera had this case for three years.

His memory when he was cross-examined by my brother,

Olen, all of a sudden he remembers the anguish that he felt in front of the Men of St. Joseph's when he believed that Mr. Caramadre put him in a position in which he had to fumble or mumble his belief in Mr. Caramadre's innocence.

Not so with Father Lacombe. Not so at all. In front of his family members, in front of Mr. Caramadre's family members, in social settings professed his belief in Mr. Caramadre's innocence multiple occasions.

And you look for those telltale factors, Judge, that when you smell a rat, why is it that you smell a rat. You smell a rat because who knew about Joe Caramadre's mental condition, severe depression, having the transcranial bangers on his head and not undergoing further treatment because he didn't want to lose control of the short term memory of the facts.

Mr. Lepizzera said the job of a defense attorney is to put the Government to the test. And he's right. It's not to judge your client. And if you judge your client in a sense of trying to get him to realize that he's all wet in his theory, well, you put a five-page memorandum in front of him telling him why it's a bad idea to bring a motion to open this plea again, you put a two-page memorandum in which Mr. Traini is saying

based upon your intensive participation in the negotiations over the weekend, which ain't true, and you put a 13- or 12-page letter together begging him to go ahead and allow you to negotiate with the Government, where's the beef. Where's the trial theory? Where's the theory of defense? Where's the demonstrative evidence? Where's the opening statement? Where's the cross?

Mr. Lepizzera's knees were knocking so loud I would suggest that someone next to him would have heard them knocking. But why do I say that? Where's the rat? The rat is his lack of response on either a personal, religious, moral or legal basis to Paula Caramadre's going down on the second day of trial.

His wife, that being Mr. Lepizzera's wife, a fellow Eucharistic minister, we had a trip over there from Mike down the road over to the Caramadre house?

No, we don't get a trip. Do we get Lepizzera going to the house to say, Joe, how are you doing? What's going on? We don't get it. We don't get anything that would show that he with his conflicted representation from both a personal, religious and criminal defense perspective, this was biting off more than finally he could chew.

Let me get to the epiphany. Now, we know the

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epiphany is not a religious epiphany. It's maybe definition two or three. So what's the epiphany that Mr. Caramadre is supposed to have gotten in those mystical seconds before answering this Court's question? Mr. Traini indicated that it was a realization. Not the first definition in Miriam's, but the third definition. What was the realization, Judge? The realization is that if you want to get the plea done with a chance for zero to no time, Mr. Traini's words, that you got to say the word "guilty."

Don't ask him the question in the morningtime, Joe, do you believe you're guilty or do you believe you're innocent? Don't ask him the affirmative question, which is, I would suggest to the Court, required of a defense attorney in this posture of this case, especially, given the fact that you've got a jury downstairs and you don't want and no one wants jury Neither Lepizzera or Traini asked the question directly to Joe Caramadre, eyeball to eyeball, Joe, do you believe you're guilty or do you believe you're They don't ask him. And the reason they innocent. don't ask him is because they know what the answer is going to be. I told you guys for three years I'm innocent. I've got my theory of this case. You may not like it, but I believe I'm an innocent man and if

I've got to plead guilty to save my family, then I'm going to do it. I don't believe I'm guilty.

Because if they would have asked him the question, they would have gotten that answer. And with that answer it all would have gone south, the very thing the Court didn't want to have happen.

So no Monday morning quarterbacking here. But for a guy who is a personal friend of three years earning fees for representation, not doing this pro bono, for a guy to say I don't have any vivid memory of what happened Sunday night, the bell doesn't ring true on that one, Judge. Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Watt.

Mr. McAdams.

MR. McADAMS: Your Honor, as you know, I represent the Government in this case. I don't represent Mr. Traini or Mr. Lepizzera, but that was one of the biggest hatchet jobs I've seen in my career. If this is a credibility determination, I'll make the case, I don't think I need to argue it much that the Court can find Mr. Lepizzera's testimony significantly more credible than Mr. Caramadre's testimony.

I want to refocus the Court on the issue that's actually at hand, which is Mr. Caramadre's motion to withdraw his guilty plea. I would point out first of

. . .

all, your Honor --

THE COURT: I'm focused on that. You don't need to refocus me.

MR. McADAMS: I'm sorry, your Honor. I didn't mean to suggest it they way.

But the standard, your Honor, is that the Defendant has the burden to prove his motion. He has failed to meet his burden. As we've outlined in our written response, the legal parameters, it is a heavy burden. The First Circuit looks first of all at the Rule 11 colloquy, what occurred there. Was this a knowing, voluntary and intelligent guilty plea? The answer is of course it was.

Your Honor presided over the Rule 11 colloquy.

It was a typical, thorough Rule 11 colloquy.

Mr. Caramadre was placed under oath. He was asked all the questions about his mental competence, whether he understood the charges against him, whether he understood the terms of the plea agreement, whether he was satisfied with the performance of his counsel, whether he had any questions or concerns, whether he was coerced. He answered under oath in the affirmative to all those questions. The Court is entitled to rely on those. Nothing that the defense has put forward has overcome that burden, even from what he put forward in

his first motion.

Now, that really ought to be the end of the inquiry. We spent a lot of time on some of the subsidiary issues, which are only relevant if there's a problem, some fundamental problem with the Rule 11 colloquy. If the Court concerns of Rule 11 had been a total failure as the First Circuit put it, you didn't get to these other issues, which are, for example, the proffered reasons that the defendant is putting forward for the withdrawal of his guilty plea. I think it's fair to summarize them as essentially two reasons, his pressure that he felt as a result of his wife's mental breakdown and his own mental illness of depression over the years, and this alleged deficiency by counsel.

With respect to his wife's mental health status, her emotional breakdown, I spent a lot of time in the Government's initial response to this outlining First Circuit cases and comparing them. I won't reiterate all those, but it's very clear that family pressure are typical for defendants on trial. There are many, many instances in which defendants' families feel an enormous amount of stress. They're facing what is obviously a difficult situation, the potential conviction of the husband to the family, if there are children. It's not surprising Mrs. Caramadre had an

emotional breakdown when her husband hid from her for 15 years all the ways that he made money. And he didn't even tell her what the allegations were. She came and watched, sat in trial. I'm sure, and I feel terrible for her, it was probably publicly humiliating for her to endure that experience. But that's Mr. Caramadre's choice and those are the consequences of his actions. No one else is responsible for that but him. And that is not atypical for a criminal defendant.

With respect to his own mental health issues, nothing has been identified as to what should have been done differently with respect to the Rule 11 colloquy. What should have been done differently? Mr. Lepizzera was aware that Mr. Caramadre had mental health issues. He was depressed. The testimony from his psychiatrist doesn't even say that he attempted to contact her. It says she was out of the country. Doesn't say he tried to reach her. She testified here that she found out about it when she got back.

So there's really no evidence. The whole thing, frankly, is a giant red herring that was constructed after the fact. The testimony from Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. Traini is they believed based on their observances of his demeanor, his engagement with them that he was

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mentally competent. He was mentally competent to stand He was mentally competent to plead quilty. Не had a lot of back and forth with them over what terms of the plea agreement he was willing to accept. didn't want a two-year mandatory minimum because that would send the wrong message. He didn't want money laundering because he was concerned about his career prospects. He was okay with a wire fraud. He didn't want AEGON to be named as one of the victims because he has civil liability with them. That demonstrates a person who is mentally aware and cognizant of what is going on around him, who is thinking strategically, who's thinking long term. He's thinking about what's going to happen after I get out. Who am I going to owe money to? What am I going to do with my life at that point? These are all indicators that Mr. Caramadre was competent and that he made this decision knowingly and voluntarily and intelligently.

Now, with respect to some of these other factors, I won't belabor the point because I think, frankly, that they're all nonsense, but with respect to the ineffective assistance of counsel claim, let's just dispense of the opening statement argument quickly. They discussed it with Mr. Caramadre. He agreed with the decision to defer opening statement. This was

expected to be a three- to four-month trial. Some attorneys would have done it differently. Mr. Lepizzera admitted that on the stand. That's the decision they made. Look at the case law. It says these types of tactical and strategic decisions are not ineffective assistance of counsel. I don't know how it possibly could be when they talked about it with Mr. Caramadre and he agreed with that line of thinking.

With respect to cross-examination of each particular witness, I thought Mr. Lepizzera's testimony, and your Honor can judge, was very credible. This was not a routine bank robbery case where the Government plays the video of the guy walking up to the teller and then asks the teller is that the defendant. This was a complex 15-year scheme with different sets of witnesses. There were terminally ill people; there were their family members; there were professionals, social workers, nurses; there were company representatives. Every type of witness and each specific witness required a different approach.

Mr. Lepizzera testified about that. He gave one simple example, I think it was with respect to Jennifer Duarte, who by the way was not a witness who actually was called, but he gave a few other examples. And he talked about the analysis that he went through in

determining how am I going to question this witness. If I ask this, what will the Government be able to do. His command of the facts of the case demonstrated that far from being completely unprepared, as Mr. Caramadre is now suggesting, in fact he was incredibly well prepared. He knew the details of the case. He knew the facts. He understood the game within the game, so to speak. There was a lot to this trial that was going on. The Government had a strategy. We put forward witnesses in a certain way to force the hand of the defense to handle witnesses a certain way.

Mr. Lepizzera testified that his defense strategy was a wait-and-see approach, so to speak, in terms of let's see how the trial progresses, handle each witness as it comes and handle them differently. I don't think there's anything other than Monday morning quarterbacking to suggest that Mr. Rodriguez, who is in a wheelchair, should have been attacked and hammered on cross-examination. That's just ludicrous and no serious person who knows how to try a case would suggest that course of action, but that's exactly what has been suggested here.

Mr. Lepizzera understood there will be witnesses to hammer. There were cooperators, Mr. Hanrahan, Mr. Maggiacomo, insurance company representatives.

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They had a plan for people to go after. They wanted to distance themselves from Mr. Radhakrishnan. The Government, frankly, was prepared to handle that. That's not what the issue is before the Court. The issue is, you know, was there a defense strategy and did it fall to the level of ineffective. And I think any argument that it did, frankly, is ludicrous.

This claim that there was some type of a conflict of interest with Mr. Traini's fee I think is really straightforward. We asked him the questions, did it affect his legal advice. He answered that it It sort of dropped away. It was the heart of their motion and it dropped away over trial other than the fact the payments were made. There was some debate about getting it back. But I think if you look at the exhibits, you'll see that this whole argument really was concocted after Mr. Caramadre decided to withdraw You'll see that a few weeks after the change of plea hearing he sends an e-mail to Mr. Lepizzera where he says, Can you send me an accounting of Mr. Traini's fees. Don't worry. I hold no ill will, or something to that effect. It's strictly business.

That's a classic example of Mr. Caramadre's approach to everything. It's strictly business. He sees an opportunity to get a few bucks back, and he's

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going to take them. And they subsequently construct this whole argument around it. If you look at all the exhibits that have been submitted in this case, you will not see a single e-mail from Mr. Caramadre complaining about the lack of opening statement, the lack of cross-examination of any of these witnesses, you won't see any of those things because they came up with it in January when they decided to file their And they came up with it after Mr. Caramadre read closely the Rocco DeSimone decision and thought he saw a loophole in the Court's plea colloguy. thought he saw a roadmap to getting out of his guilty plea and he tried to exploit it. So they looked at what happened with Mr. Corley and they tried to graft that type of a claim onto Mr. Caramadre's facts. And it's very different.

As Mr. Traini testified to, your Honor was here, obviously, for the DeSimone change of plea. There was a Rule 11 concern in that case. The testimony there was that during the change of plea colloquy, Mr. DeSimone objected to his attorney, Mr. Corley, at the time of the change of plea colloquy about the specific facts that were put there.

That's not the case here. These facts were presented to Mr. Caramadre at his house. His testimony

that he was so mentally incapacitated he couldn't read them, he couldn't understand them, he couldn't even voice the word "object" is frankly laughable.

This is a man who is an attorney, a CPA. He listed about five or six other credential that he has. He's pointed out that he graduated with honors, so forth. He's a fine-print reading expert. That's what he does. The notion that he didn't know what was in the statement of facts or what was in his plea agreement lacks credibility completely.

And then this claim of innocence, frankly, I mean, I don't even know what to say about it other than it's absurd. What is clear is what Dr. Xavier put in her affidavit. This man has a need to tell people he's innocent. That's not the same thing as being innocent. He needs to tell his family, he needs to tell his wife that he's innocent. He needs to tell his priest that he's innocent because he has a lot of pride and he's deeply, deeply embarrassed about the things that he has done. And that's a normal human emotion, but that doesn't make you actually innocent. He can't put the genie back in the bottle. The facts are clear. He committed this fraud for 15 years. He admitted it to Mr. Lepizzera in their office. He admitted it to me on the stand as I walked through the money laundering

transaction. He admitted every single fact in Count 65 and then at the end he said, "But I don't agree it's money laundering." That's disagreeing with a legal conclusion. That's like saying I admit I walked into a bank. I admit I pointed a gun at the teller, I admit she gave me the money. I admit I came back outside. But I didn't commit bank robbery.

That's what Mr. Caramadre is doing. He's disagreeing with the legal conclusion of his guilt. He's not disagreeing with any of the facts that he actually committed.

And with respect to this document that's under seal, I've already made my point clear on that, your Honor. I think it's inadmissible. And even if it were, it basically tells you nothing.

Finally, your Honor, once you get through all the factors, and again I incorporate the memos by reference, and look at the cases, you have to weigh the prejudice to the Government in this case. Even if Mr. Caramadre had won all his points and made all his cases, this is not a two-hour bank robbery trial. This was a four-month trial that took up a year of resources for both the Court and the Government, that took up the resources of agents and assistant U.S. attorneys, and most importantly, your Honor, almost a hundred

witnesses. These people who lived through this scheme, they were being forced -- they were forced in witness prep and at trial to relive the deaths of their loved ones, the most precious moments of the hour of their loved one's death, that most intimate moment that Mr. Caramadre and Mr. Radhakrishnan abused in the first instance.

He got his day in court. He waived the white flag. It was his idea to plead guilty. He doesn't get a do-over because now he wants to tell his wife he really didn't do it after all. And that's really all this is about. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. McAdams.

MR. WATT: Could I have two seconds to rebut.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. WATT: Two points, Judge. No inquiry with regards to the mental health status by either counsel of Mr. Caramadre at any point in time from the time his wife went down second day of trial right through the time of the giving of the plea, point number one; and point number two, and most importantly, no affirmative, true request or inquiry of Mr. Caramadre by either counsel do you believe you're guilty or do you not believe you're guilty. Don't ask the question because the willful blindness here is if you ask that question,

then you don't have plausible deniability. They left this Court hanging based on some mystical third meaning of Miriam Webster's that he knew that he had to plead to protect his wife and family.

Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Watt.

All right. I'm going to give you a summary of my ruling right now because I don't believe there's any reason to prolong this motion any longer than it has already been prolonged, which is longer, probably, than it should have.

And I take responsibility for that, because I have wanted to be sure that everything that could possibly be looked at in furtherance of this motion in support of the motion was explored and that the Defendant had his opportunity to make out this motion as best he could.

So it's taken up a lot more time than it probably should have. I will likely put a more detailed ruling into written form following today, but I don't see any reason to prolong this. I think I can give you a ruling and make a few comments so you understand my ruling right now.

I'll start where Mr. McAdams started. Mr. Watt, you've handled a lot of matters in this Court and tried

a number of cases with me, but your argument that I just heard was one of the most bizarre arguments and one of the most vicious hatchet jobs I've ever heard about another attorney in this Court. I'm really surprised by it.

And I guess it's fitting that you would make that argument in this motion because this is a bizarre motion, and it is completely without merit; and the bottom line is that the motion to withdraw the plea is perhaps not frivolous but it's totally meritless and it's going to be denied.

Now, the standard, as Mr. McAdams alluded to, is essentially whether the plea in this case was voluntary, intelligent and knowing within the meaning of Rule 11. The First Circuit has stated in Mario Rivera and Isom and several other cases that the factors to look to include the plausibility and the weight of the proffered reason for the withdrawal, the timing of the request, whether the Defendant asserted legal innocence and whether the parties reached or breached the plea agreement.

The timing isn't at issue in this case. It is true that the Defendant is asserting his legal innocence, but I find that of little relevance to the merits of the motion for reasons that I'll get to in a

minute and that Mr. McAdams has already alluded to.

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So the real issue is whether the argument here is plausible, and also the plea agreement and the effect of the plea agreement.

We start with, and as Mr. McAdams said, the plea agreement and the plea colloquy itself. The plea agreement was carefully negotiated. It was, I think, painstakingly negotiated between counsel and the Government. Mr. Caramadre was involved with the decision to open negotiations and involved with the details of the terms that he would be interested in accepting. He worked closely with his attorneys about what kinds of deals to ask for. He emphasized the desire to have the ability to argue for zero jail time as opposed to a plea agreement that, for example, may have involved the identity theft count, which may have carried a mandatory term to it. He was in all respects thoroughly engaged in the substance of the plea negotiations, much more so than the average defendant in this Court, which is understandable because the Defendant is an attorney, he's a CPA, he's an expert in contracts and the details of documents, and so one would expect that he'd be more engaged in the details of the plea negotiations than the average defendant, and he was.

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There was a detailed plea agreement. There was a detailed plea colloguy that occurred in the case. I'm thorough in my plea colloquies. I was extra thorough with Mr. Caramadre and Mr. Radhakrishnan to make sure that they understood what the agreement was, what the ramifications of it were. They had a chance to discuss it thoroughly with counsel that they were satisfied with their counsel. And Mr. Caramadre answered under oath affirmatively to all of the questions that I asked him, including the questions that there was no coercion, that there were no promises, that he agreed with the statement of facts Now he comes forward in these and so forth. proceedings and gets on the stand and again under oath says that he committed perjury the first time.

It's amazing to watch a defendant witness

perjure himself and say that he committed perjury the

first time that he swore before this Court.

Everything about the plea colloquy and the plea agreement points to the conclusion here today that the motion necessarily should be denied.

Now, Mr. McAdams, I think, correctly broke down the Defendant's arguments into really two boxes. One, having to do with the alleged incompetence of counsel; that they didn't try the case correctly; they didn't

develop a theory of the case; that they didn't give an opening statement; they didn't cross-examine effectively; they had conflicts on their minds with respect to the fee arrangements and the Maggiacomo representation and so forth, and the other having to do with the mental duress and stress associated with making the decision to plea.

I'll go into a little more detail in my written order, but I want to make a couple of observations about both of these things.

First of all, the first category, that is the competence of counsel, the standard is clear that the allegations of ineffective assistance of counsel, the Defendant has to show that counsel performed in a way that was below an objective standard of reasonableness and that the deficient performance prejudiced the defense.

Having presided over this case for -- since before its indictment -- I think the motion to take depositions of the dying witnesses, pre-indictment depositions I think was in 2009, if I'm not mistaken. So I've watched this case from its inception and right up through all of the preparation for trial and the four days of trial or so. And I know from my own observations the level of competence and care taken by

Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. Traini in the defense of Mr. Caramadre. It is absolute fantasy, in my view, that Mr. Lepizzera and Traini, or I should say as Mr. Watt said in his argument that Mr. Lepizzera was lacking in concern, had his knees knocking so loud that they could be heard -- whatever it was you said about that, there could just be nothing further from the truth with respect to the representation they provided to Mr. Caramadre.

Their representation at every stage from my observation was as good, and maybe better, than any attorneys practicing in this Court. I'll just give you a couple of examples. At every turn, for example, when there needed to be a motion to sever filed, when Mr. Radhakrishnan made his effort to proceed pro se, they pulled out every stop to get the severance. I denied it, but they did a great job in trying to make that happen. And I think they viewed it as a very important thing that could be done on Mr. Caramadre's behalf because Mr. Radhakrishnan was a wild card, and they were very concerned about it. So they tried to sever once and then they tried to sever again, I think, when Mr. Radhakrishnan went pro se.

Another excellent example is the jury selection process in this case. When we selected the jury, as

counsel for the Government will recall, I think we originally sent questionnaires to maybe 400 individuals, which we narrowed down to a couple hundred, maybe 150. And those individuals were to be summoned to the court for individual voir dire.

Mr. Traini and Lepizzera produced binders to be used during the jury impanelment and the voir dire that contained background investigations of every single juror who was brought before the Court. And as a result of that intensive background research that they did on the potential jurors, things were dug up on those jurors that provided a rationale for the excusal of the juror or the rationale for a continued examination.

If it wasn't for that work that they did, those individuals may well have ended up on the jury. And that was the kind of above and beyond performance that they provided to the Defendant in this case.

Now, Mr. McAdams said that maybe attorneys would have, different attorneys would have done it differently with respect to giving an opening statement or choosing to cross-examine a witness or not cross-examine a witness. And of course, that's true but all of that just boils down to nothing more than tactical considerations and different styles of

representation. There's nothing deficient about the decision to not give an opening statement in this case. There was nothing deficient about the decisions made about whether and how to cross-examine the witnesses. And as Mr. McAdams pointed out, there's nothing in the e-mail exchanges indicating that Mr. Caramadre disagreed with those tactical decisions and, in fact, the evidence indicates he agreed with them. There's certainly nothing to show that he disagreed with them, and I think that points to the reality that he thought of these things afterwards when he was constructing his rationale for a motion to withdraw the plea.

Now, with respect to this mental competence, stress, distress over Mrs. Caramadre's condition and so forth, the Court of Appeals has said unequivocally that pleading guilty, being on trial and pleading guilty is a stressful experience. And the Court has said: Criminal prosecutions are stressful experiences for nearly all concerned, particularly Defendants and their families. It is to be expected that feelings will run strong within a family unit and that loved ones will advise, counsel, implore, beseech and exhort defendants to take or abjure a myriad of courses of action. The relevant question for plea withdrawal is not whether the accused was sensitive to external considerations.

Many Defendants are. But instead whether the decision to plead was voluntary; i.e., the product of free will.

That's <u>United States versus Pellerito</u>.

And so it is the case here. Sure, it's true that the Defendant has had mental health issues for many years and his wife has, too. And his wife suffered, as has been pointed out in testimony in great detail during this hearing, a form of emotional breakdown in response to what she saw in the first couple of days of trial. That's the nature of the stressful business of being accused of crimes that could, frankly, result in a life sentence, and especially for Mrs. Caramadre, who apparently didn't know much about her husband's business.

But the fact that those stressors are present and were present, they didn't prevent Mr. Caramadre from being deeply engaged in the business issues and the crimes themselves over the course of years. They didn't prevent him from being fully engaged in dealing with Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. Traini in the preparation of the defense. As Mr. Lepizzera testified, his response whenever he was given or asked questions was, "Don't worry about the details. I'm the master of the facts."

So he was fully engaged throughout the trial.

No one ever said anything about Mr. Caramadre being

incompetent, either to stand trial or to deal with this motion to withdraw the plea until after the fact.

Suddenly now, the stressors became so significant that they eliminate the knowing and voluntary nature of the plea. There's just no evidence to support that. None of the affidavits or the testimony of either the healthcare providers or the Defendant himself or Mrs. Caramadre or anyone else gives us any serious evidence to question the competence of the Defendant at the time he pled guilty and to raise any serious question about whether he knew what he was doing and did what he did knowingly and voluntarily.

Now, that raises the question of why in the world would Mr. Caramadre bring this motion and perjure himself on the stand and attack his attorneys and claim this was a lie and it was all because of stress? I think Mr. McAdams put his finger on it, pointing to some of the material in the record.

For some reason, this Defendant has a need to blame other people for the situation that he has found himself in here. And I think that he wants to claim to his family and to his friends and to his church and to people in the community that he truly is innocent, that he tried to tell the Court that, and he tried to tell the world that but that the Judge won't let him out of

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this ill-conceived plea that he was forced into by his attorneys and that his attorneys misled him, and it's all their fault and my fault.

Now, I think this Defendant knows that he managed with his attorneys to negotiate an excellent plea agreement with the Government, and he knows that this motion has absolutely no merit, and he knows that this motion is going to get denied, and he knows that because it's going to get denied that I am capped at ten years of imprisonment and he thinks that because I have that cap and because there's only one count and because he can do what he needs to do and believes he can do at sentencing, he's going to be able to persuade me that he should have a very low or light sentence And I think he, frankly, contrived an escape hatch that would allow him to save face with his family and community and church, and he contrived it by watching and learning about what happened in the DeSimone case. He sat here through most, if not all. of the <u>DeSimone</u> trial. He studied what happened in the DeSimone case. So he knew that if he could claim that he was lying and his attorneys either told him to lie or encouraged it or gave him a wink and a nod that then he could make out a DeSimone-like argument after he entered his plea of guilty. And I think that in that

regard, my read of the e-mail about the <u>Alford</u> plea and "that will eliminate my need to lie" was the Defendant laying the groundwork for this escape-hatch strategy that he might need to use at some future point.

That's my take on why all of this has occurred. Why else would he put himself on the stand and commit perjury by claiming the things that he's claimed during this proceeding?

Now, maybe I'm wrong about that, and I don't think I am; but if I am, then I can think of only one other reason why he would do this. And that is because he figured out that this trial with a co-defendant of Radhakrishnan was going to be a disaster. I had denied every effort to sever out Radhakrishnan, and he knew that there was no way out of being tried with Mr. Radhakrishnan. The only way out was to do what he did here, which is to enter a plea and then execute the escape plan. And then if I let him out, he could go back into trial as a sole defendant.

Now, maybe that's what he was thinking. And if that is the case, or if the former is the case, it almost doesn't matter because either one demonstrates an incredibly cynical, manipulative attitude about the judicial process.

And the last thing I will say, then, is that

while I am going to, as I must, I agreed to be bound by the plea agreement in this case. It was a binding plea, so I don't have any discretion under the ten years or over the ten years. We're going to wait for sentencing for a final decision with respect to the sentence, and there's a lot of work that will be done between now and the time of sentencing. So I don't know what the sentence in this case will be, but one thing that I do know is that Mr. Caramadre's perjurious testimony and what I think is his manipulation of the judicial process through this plea will necessarily have to be taken into consideration in the determination of the appropriate sentence.

So counsel will be asked to, at the time of sentencing and in your sentencing memorandum, to discuss the impact of this withdrawal of acceptance of responsibility, the perjury and the obstruction of justice that has occurred here, and the abuse of process reflected by this motion, what effect that should have on the sentence that I impose in this case.

So the motion the denied. Sentencing needs to be set down.

Is there any suggestion with respect to sentencing date? I don't know exactly where you were and where Probation was in the preparation of the

1 presentence report. 2 MR. McADAMS: Your Honor, a draft of the 3 presentence report had come out but neither party had 4 provided any objections to the report yet. And the 5 Government would look for as soon as possible date for 6 the Court. 7 THE COURT: I take it you two are going to be 8 representing Mr. Caramadre for sentencing? 9 MR. OLEN: Yes, your Honor. And my 10 understanding the proceeding was stayed when the motion 11 was filed and that's why we haven't responded. 12 given the complicated nature of the case, especially with respect to the amount of loss and the calculations 13 14 that have to be done to figure that out, I'd request 60 15 days for the sentencing hearing date. 16 THE COURT: Let's get a date at the end of June. MR. McADAMS: Your Honor, if we could avoid the 17 18 last week of June. 19 THE COURT: Beginning of July. Let's do it on 20 July 9th, two o'clock. 21 So sentencing will be set down for July 9th at 22 two o'clock. 23 MR. McADAMS: Your Honor, may we approach? 24 THE COURT: Sure. 25 (Side-bar conference.)

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MR. McADAMS: Your Honor, the Government feels that Defendant is in a different position now than he was at the end of trial and that he represents a risk of flight and a danger to the community.

There's been enough testimony at this hearing about his suicide ideation. I don't mean to be insensitive about it. There was testimony that he made multiple times about asserting to commit suicide that at one point Mr. Lepizzera testified that he said that to avoid the moral accountability that he would hire a hit man to kill him. So a lot of times I wouldn't take that comment very seriously, but this is a Defendant who has demonstrated a willingness to do a lot of things that most people would not do to avoid accountability and that represents a risk to the Under 18 U.S.C. I think it's 3243 the community. burden shifts to the Defendant to prove by a preponderance that he's not a risk of flight and he's not a danger to the community. I think he needs to meet his burden, otherwise the Government requests that he be detained facing sentencing. He's facing a significant prison sentence regardless of what --

MR. OLEN: Judge, to the extent that you're correct about his motivation, this man's family means everything to him, and he's not going to go anywhere.

There's virtually a zero chance of anything like that happening or killing himself. I think you may be completely right that his motivation was to be able to look at his family members. In the six months that I've got to know him, Judge, I know that his family means everything to him. He's not going anywhere.

MR. McADAMS: That flies in the face of the evidence put forth by Mr. Caramadre at this hearing. I mean, frankly, he has a bit of a martyr complex, and I am concerned about him.

THE COURT: Normally, I would call counsel up and have this conversation about whether there's a risk of -- in certain types of cases whether there's a risk of the defendant harming himself. And I have to say that I certainly don't know, and I'm not sure either of you really know either, whether he presents that kind of a risk. But the testimony that we've heard here is, you know, seriously concerning about his prior thoughts in that regard and some of them I think kind of bizarre, that whole idea that he would hire someone to kill him is just really, really sort of strange.

So normally, I would not require that he be taken into custody, but I think in this case there's reason to do it. I don't mean to do it as a punitive thing but really as a protection. You know, believe

me, I don't pretend to understand him beyond what I said, and I wouldn't call that understanding him. And I would really, you know, just to really be very blunt about it, I would really feel terrible if he walked out of here and he did something to himself or had someone do it.

MR. OLEN: I understand and appreciate your thoughts, Judge, but there has to be another way short of detaining him to try and assuage these concerns, whether it's a bracelet or some type of mandatory treatment. I don't think this man is going to do anything to hurt his family. And I don't think those remarks regarding hiring a hit man are anything than bluster. I've got to know him pretty well in the last six months, so if you're seriously considering detaining him at this time, I would just ask the Court for some type of alternative arrangement to assuage the Court's concerns and not have him in custody.

THE COURT: Well, I appreciate your concerns. I may be wrong, but there's going to be a jail sentence in this case, and it's going to be a significant sentence. So I, frankly, as hard as it is at a hearing like this to have someone taken into custody, I mean it's the right thing to do, so in an abundance of caution I'm going to do it. I wish I didn't have to,

but it all comes out of all that testimony, all that
business. I don't want it on me, I don't want it on
you or you. You know, I remember well, you guys may
remember the case Judy Savage had when she first
started out as a judge, I forget the name of the
couple, murder conviction at Rocky Point. They jumped

found.

So, you know, these things do happen, and I don't want to live with that. So that's what I'm going to do.

off the Newport Bridge, and only one of them has been

MR. WATT: Can you set down a motion for a review of the decision, Judge?

THE COURT: You can file that motion.

MR. WATT: File a motion. Sure.

(End of side-bar conference.)

THE COURT: All right. A motion has been made by the Government and opposed by the Defendant that the Defendant be taken into custody today for reasons that he represents a risk of flight and/or harm to the community or to himself.

As I just expressed to counsel at side bar, it's the unusual case where I would grant that motion but this is an unusual case, and I am concerned because of some of the things that I've seen in this case and the

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testimony that I've heard so I am going to order that
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      the Defendant be detained today at the close of this
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      hearing pending sentencing.
              All right? Is there anything further?
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              MR. McADAMS: Nothing else, your Honor, from the
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      Government. Thank you.
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              THE COURT: All right. We'll be in recess.
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              (Court concluded at 4:15 p.m.)
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<u>CERTIFICATION</u>

I, Anne M. Clayton, RPR, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes in the above-entitled case.

/s/ Anne M. Clayton

Anne M. Clayton, RPR

June 4, 2010

Date